RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 255 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 27 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
30 Oct.	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RANCHI	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		6,602
23 ,,	CHINA§		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	China & Japan
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia

Omits* Shanghai

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	26 Oct.	31 Oct.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

sna la Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20179. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
27th Oct.	KAROA	East & South Africa.
27th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
29th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
1st ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 5,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net,
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,68,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—CLERK, knowing English Correspondence, Urdu and Gujarati. Mahomedan preferred. Apply: H. ABDURRASHID CO., Princess Bldg., near J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
A R3890

WANTED—Nov. 15th LADY TEACHER for small English class, 3rd standard—4 hours per week. Anglo-Indian preferred. Salary Rs. 24 p.m. Apply Miss Lorimer Home Education Dept., ST. COLUMBA SCHOOL, Gowalia Tank Road, by letter.
A R3892

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE for Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs 30/- p. m Apply with copies of testimonials to The State Surgeon, Panna C. I.
A 27578

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring posts of Clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Typists, Stenographers, Signallers, Graduates and Matriculates, etc., to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R3891

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED— CANDIDATES, knowing Bombay Streets and possessing knowledge of English, Marathi, Gujarati, etc., to earn monthly Rs. 50 or more by working for a few hours a day. Those, who can place a deposit of Rs. 50 each, need only apply Box No. 1845, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3886

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Larger sea airy ROOMS, near Railway, Tram, Parel, rent very cheap Apply HAJIHAMED & CO., 53 Khadak, Pydhowni Road.
C R3893

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

DIRECTORIES clearance reduced prices. Natal Directory Rs. 15, National Directory, containing 160,000 addresses Great Britain and Ireland Rs. 15; Tractor and Implements, containing addresses of Farm machinery Rs. 4; British Mercantile Guide, containing addresses of British and Foreign firms Rs. 15; West Coast Directory Rs. 2; Japan Directory Rs. 7/8. Forwarding extra. THE EAST AND WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L R3884

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

REQUIRED—A SECONDHAND YARN DOUBLING MACHINE. The intending sellers to correspond with the undersigned. DUKHBHANJAN LAL, Secretary, The Moradabad Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Co., Limited, Moradabad.
K R3877

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT, consisting of tables, desks, chairs, typewriters, filing cabinets, etc. Foregoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD., Neville House, Ballard Estate on all days including Sundays.
N 27570

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A "GEE WIZ" mechanical, automatic race game, as played by King and Queen, British Industries Fair 1926. New, accurate Rs. 150. HOLLAND, 30, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay.
T R3888

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

DISPLAYING THEIR SAMPLES.

AT 1ST FLOOR OF

LALSINGH BUILDING, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

And cordially invite your kind inspection of following :—

Cotton Piece Goods. **Silk Goods.**
Glass and Enamel-wares. **Hosieries.**
Sundries.

BUSINESS DATE & HOURS :—

From 27th to 30th October.
From 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 7th December, 1926, at 12 noon about 185 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg, Mercara.
27571

WANTED.

A HEAD PANDIT for the ORIENTAL COLLEGE, Lahore at 150-10-250 p. m. Applications should reach the Principal before the 15th of November, 1926. Applicants should make a clear statement with regard to the following points.
(1) Academic qualifications.
(2) Teaching experience
(3) Publications if any.
(4) Name of the institution where the applicant received his education

Applicants should enclose not more than four and not less than three testimonials.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.
27579

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LLOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27537

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "PENANG MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th October, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Broad Gauge Sleepers.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 3,000 Broad Gauge sleepers.

Copies of the tender form, specification and conditions of contract may be obtained from the undersigned. Completed tender forms in sealed cover plainly marked on the outside "Tender for Sleepers" must be delivered to the Director of Development Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) FRIDAY, November 12th, 1926.

The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

C. M. O'RORKE,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay, Oct. 1926.
27582

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANAKA

WILL be held at KODIBAG near Karwar, and Kadra (18½ miles from Kodibag), 22nd November, 1926, and the following days.

KODIBAG.
3,310 tons Teak logs.
31 tons Sissum logs.
159 tons Junglewood logs.
32 tons Teak and Junglewood sawn material.
25 tons Teak slabs and end pieces.

KADRA.
4,427 Teak and 291 Junglewood poles at Kadra.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar, 10th October, 1926.
27535

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HARKISSONDAS LAKHMIDAS was declared the highest bidder for and has become purchaser of the under-mentioned property at the auction sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions of Sorabji Dadabhoy Pavri, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2351 of 1924 (Sorabji Dadabhoy Pavri and another vs. Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and another) in pursuance of the power given to him under the final decree of sale, dated the 7th day of December, 1925.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the District of Colaba, Sub-District Karjet, containing by admeasurement 24½ Gunthas be the same little more or less with bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and known by the name of "Victoria Lodge" and described and particularly denoted as No. 150, in the certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the cotton of Colaba and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Government land and partly by the vernacular Municipal School, on or towards the South by the property of Joosab Peermahomed Japanwalla on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by a public lane called Mary Lane.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1926.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27580

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that K. M. TALYARKHAN, Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon, Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Haji Moosa Haji Haroon and Haji Elias Haji Haroon, Insolvents has contracted with our client for absolute sale of the immoveable property situate at Bandra mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien trust, gift, Inheritance possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements dwelling house or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill, in Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement according the recent measurement of the Collector of Thana 1919 square yards or thereabouts (including therein the Northern moiety of footway or passage hereinbefore referred to and forming part of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 39 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tulsidas Keshavdas, on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Bandra Municipality and beyond that by the Byramji Jijibhoy Road running along the sea-shore and leading to the Land's end or Byramji Point, on or towards the North by the property of Miss Mencess and property of Mr. Unwalla and on or towards the South by the Southern half portion of the passage or footway hereinbefore referred to and beyond that by the property of Mr N. D. Sethna.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1926.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27567

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF GOLD COINS.

On Monday, the 1st proximo at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms a very rare and unique collection of gold coins, consisting of:—

1 very rare old unique Religious gold coin of 'Ram Tanka' of the time of Ramayen.
1 Emperor Akbar's square Gold Mohur.
1 King Charles II. 5 Guinea coin of 1684.
1 King Charles II. 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1664.
1 King George II 5 Guinea coin of 1747.
1 King George II 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1738.
1 King William IV 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1823.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BETWEEN KAMATHIPURA 12TH AND 11th STREET.

Under instructions from K. M. Talekarkhan, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon, Haji Essa Haji Harcon, Haji Moosa Haji Haroon and Haji Elias Haji Haroon, (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Mortgagees and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated 10th September, 1926, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the said insolvents, and of Halimabai Widow of Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land lying between Kamathipura 12th Street and Kamathipura 11th Street, together with the messages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon in the Island and Sub registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 956.8|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by Kamathipura 12th Street as aforesaid on the East partly by the property of Shaikh Chasimia Illaibax bearing New Survey No. 6612 and partly by the property of Ismailji Essaji bearing New Survey No. 1|6642 on the South by Kamathipura 11th Street and on the West by Kamathipura Central Road and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 6643 and which premises are in Municipal E Ward No. 2218 street No. 121.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort or to THE UNDERSIGNED.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
THIS WEEK TO-NIGHT
Last 2 Series—10 Parts
"PROTEA"
IN
"HER RACE WITH DEATH"
AND
"INTERVENTION OF PROTEA"
LAST WEEK—DON'T MISS
See thrilling Deeds of
PROTEA
NEXT WEEK!
"DHARMA PATNI"
SPECIAL FOR DIVALI

CONTINUED
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Presents Again
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Grand Historical Production
THE LION OF MEWAR
AND
DIWAN BHAMASHA
featuring :—
Miss ZILOO and Miss PUTLI
and other known STARS
Written by Mr. Mazmudar. Directed by Mr. Bhawnani, Photographed by Mr. Irani.
Daily Four (4) Shows
AT 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3P.M
IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
KACHA DEVAYANI
If you are a religious Hindu—then you Must see it. It's a picture for you.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
NEXT WEEK
THE BIRD OF PREY
An Imperial Production.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

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on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The Bay depression has disappeared after causing nearly general rain in Burma and local rain in Assam and south-east Bengal. The weather has been dry elsewhere except for a few scattered light showers in Bombay, the Deccan and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three quarters of an inch; Rangoon, Toungoo, Akyab, Monywa, Lashio and Maymo one inch; Myitkyina one and a half inches; Dibrugarh one inch; Chittagong three inches.

Forecast:—Decrease in Burma.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,700 miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismograph at 9-25 this morning.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 26

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 26. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 81	47 69
Fort	0 00	91 00	00	
J.J.Hospital		84 09		

ther continues through out the reportingare Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

RVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 26TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	0.9	2	1.44	—0.52	9.76
Punjab—					
Multan	2.82	5.08	—2.26		7.20
Rawalpindi	39.47	22.98	+6.49		34.77
Lahore	16.35	15.10	+1.25		19.62
Hissar	18.65	11.67	+6.98		14.47
Ambala	28.23	24.05	+4.18		30.49
Delhi	23.81	22.99	+0.82		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	25.88	24.38	+1.50		26.99
Mainpuri	26.18	23.96	+2.22		27.07
Jhansi	36.93	33.84	+3.09		36.17
Cawnpore	28.64	33.21	—4.57		35.92
Allahabad	30.41	36.18	—5.77		39.08
Sind—					
Jacobabad	2.08	2.32	—0.24		3.68
Karachi	19.60	5.90	13.70		7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	10.27	9.72	+0.55		11.79
Ajmer	22.39	18.62	+3.77		20.65
Jaipur	28.42	21.93	+6.49		24.21
Kotah	39.60	26.21	13.39		28.23
Mount Abu	123.65	58.44	65.21		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	42.64	13.73	28.91		14.39
Dwaraka	23.06	12.76	10.30		13.52
Veraval	50.62	17.96	32.66		18.80
Rajkot	34.22	25.27	+8.95		26.29
Bhavnagar	29.07	20.08	+8.99		21.20
Surat	59.15	40.01	19.14		40.97
Ahmedabad	48.92	27.90	21.02		25.83
Deesa	39.40	23.65	15.71		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	44.91	27.53	17.38		29.19
Indore	23.64	31.15	—7.51		33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	68.39	50.90	17.49		55.11
Saugor	49.60	41.90	+7.70		44.95
Hoshangabad	53.46	45.87	+7.59		48.83
Khandwa	25.96	27.46	—1.50		29.63
Akola	30.03	28.34	+2.29		31.35
Amraoti	21.47	29.71	—8.24		33.05
Nagpur	44.72	44.31	+0.41		48.97
Chanda	42.41	47.30	—4.89		51.90
Raipur		46.1			50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	69.55	88.66	+0.89		70.63
Ratnagiri	112.38	96.90	15.48		99.98
Mormugao	89.15	88.96	+0.19		94.95
Karwar	99.20	113.15	13.95		120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	15.84	19.95	—4.11		22.23
Ahmednagar	16.93	19.07	—2.14		22.35
Poona	23.44	23.37	+0.07		27.11
Sholapur	23.38	24.53	—1.2		28.45
Bijapur	14.15	16.75	—2.60		20.90
Belgaum	47.68	42.59	+5.09		50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	28.01	24.35	+3.66		27.53
Nizamabad	29.13	36.50	—7.37		40.08
Indur	17.40	26.92	—9.52		32.27
Hyderabad					
Malabar—					
Mangalore	112.76	112.63	+0.13		125.68
Calicut	116.54	95.40	20.64		117.16
Cochin	99.02	83.02	16.00		114.51
Trivandrum	30.41	56.55	—0.14		64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.14	50.82	30.14	20.68	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	20.54	29.78	—9.24		41.59
Bellary	11.49	14.20	—2.71		20.51
Cuddapah	21.34	22.70	—1.36		31.23
Madras	13.75	22.86	—9.11		50.74
Bangalore	23.89	24.25	—0.36		35.37
Coimbatore	11.76	10.43	+1.33		22.29
Trichinopoly	19.19	17.01	+2.18		33.1
Negapatam	10.96	16.12	—5.16		54.9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 26TH OCTOBER, 1926

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Ambala. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind and the minimum in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual generally in Kathiawar and locally in other parts. Minimum temperature was below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was slightly in excess in the western parts and normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the central parts. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid region. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.1 deg. (2deg. below normal) and a minimum of 70.7 deg. (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.32" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded generally. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at other places. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the central parts and the maximum alone elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry except for a few light thunderstorms in the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—No large change.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 26th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.948 inches (.045 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .836 " (.046 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.047
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 75.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (2.1 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (0.7 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N N W
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 88 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 7

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Swarajist leader, Mr. J. K. Mehta, is really to be congratulated upon showing just resentment though your widely read paper against the term 'Wobbler' as applied Mr. M. R. Jayakar by his rival. None has reason to quarrel for any legitimate propaganda that may be carried on under the Cawnpore Congress resolution. To a certain extent, it is justifiable. But things have bounds and none is entitled to indulge in cheap personal criticism.

It pains my heart to see a Marathi daily falling foul of Mr. Jayakar in a vein hardly befitting its prestige. People are not so stupid as to easily forget the services of Mr. Jayakar from the time of the foundation of the Aryan Education Society to the time of the Home-Rule agitation.

He was one of those stalwarts who in company with Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and the late Deshbandhu Das worked hard to bring the Punjab wrongs to light. Having declined the offer of even a High Court Judgeship, he must be regarded as being above the temptation of any Government office and has come to a stage in his public career where he ought to be considered as a person fitted to merit the confidence of the great and progressive parties in the country. That is exactly the reason, why being the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, his candidature happens to be supported by the Indian National Party also.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADNIS.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road,
Opp. Whiteaway
and
761, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES
AND OTHER COMPLICATED
OPHTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 26.

Mill shares were dull alround the day; however it was recovered in the afternoon but is off at the close. There were heavy sales by some bears and lowered the market. It was 920 the highest price of Fazal and Dyeing and Nagpur 555. The market lowered enough, but still market is not likely to go up without any outside support of but it is not advisable togo on short these prices.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 856-4, Fazul 858-12, Pearl 500, Century 361-4, Nagpur 512-8, Swadesh 471-4, Simplex 125, New Great 288-12, Crescent 170, Indore 352-8, Colaba 125.

Tata Power, Hydro and Andhras were weak. Tata Steel also ruled quite. Tramways Burmah were steadier.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1030, Tata Def. 201-4, Tata Ord 55, Andhra 705, Tata Power 575, Tram Ord. 126-4, Burmah 508-12, New 136-4.

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
LOCAL BANKS			
Bank of India	50	2 ½	74
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	67
Central	25	1¼	28
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1440
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	363 12
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		19
Central India Mining.	10	4¼Y	27
Indian Cement O.	350		91 4
Katni Cement O.	100		93 12
Katni Cement D.	40		290
Punjab Cement O.	10		5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	920
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	147
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c	87
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 ×D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	702 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		165
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		240
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		705
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100		67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1030
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power O.	1,000		575
Tata Power P.	1,000		770
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600
New Prince of Wales	500	61	650
Volkart U.P.	500	40	600
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100		220
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	508 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	136 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-2-0	5 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		195
Jost Engineering	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flocor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	615
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		72
Tata Iron Defd.	30		201 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		55
Thanker	50		110
Telephones	50	nil	32
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15		6 4
New India	25	1y	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	420
Alliance	100		55
Apollo	50		6 3
Asaur Virjee	100		4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	856 4
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts	250		85
Century	100	20y	361
Central India O.	100	16	513 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		125
Coorla	100		125
Crescent	100	4	170
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	630
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	225
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		20
Emperor Edward	500		225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860
Finlay	100	nil	327 8
Framjee Petit	1,000		625
Globe	100		30
Gokak	100	5	110
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1600
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1075
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	352 8
Jamshed O.	250		80
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100
Kilachand	25		3
Kohinoor	500		1145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5800
Madhora Scindia	100		18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		110
Madras United	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850
Mathradas	100		110
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern	300	nil	288 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	500
Phoenix	100	10	372 8
Premier	100		32 8
Sassoon Cotton	100		22
Sassoon Silk	500		540
Sholapur	1,000	450	8200
Simplex	250		125
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		35
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	472 8
Swan	100		145
Tata Mill O.	500		120
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2420
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 26.

Ahmedabad				425
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	863-12	866-4	853-12	856-4
Century		360	362-8 360	361-4
Central India	518-12	523-11	511-4	513-12
Colaba Land				125
Crescent				170
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy		865	870 855	853-12
Finlay				127-8
Globe				30
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				352-8
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee				115
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				113-12
New Great		295	296-4 288-12	288-12
Pearl		505	511-4 493-12	500
Pabany				225
Phoenix				372-8
Simplex				125
Swadeshi		477-8	477-8 470	471-4
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				220
Bombay Steam				165
Bundi Cement				19
Central India Mining				27
Indian Cement				91-4
Katni Cement Ord.				93-12
Shivarajpur				47
Tram Co. Ord.				126-4
Tata Hydro	1025	1042-8	1018-12	1030
Tata Iron & Steel Ord			55-4 56-4	55 5
Tata Iron & Steel Def	197-8	205	195	201-4

PILLAR TOPPLES OVER.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Medical evidence was recorded before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate in the case in which one Abdul Razak, a contractor, stands charged under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, with causing the death of a workman, Shripat Krishna. The Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of negligence against the accused, in that he had failed to take adequate precautions to keep the concrete pillars in position as they were being demolished at Mahaluxmi at the Railway works, and as a result of negligence on the part of the accused, a pillar had toppled over causing severe injuries to the workman, which resulted in his death. Dr. Contractor and Dr. Desai gave evidence as to the nature and extent of the injuries to the deceased. Several ribs were fractured and vital parts affected. The case, after the medical evidence was recorded, was remanded. Mr. Munshi, Bar.-at-Law, is defending the accused.

To quickly get rid o
RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-dayfor
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica,* or *Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on on WEDNESDAY the 27th October, 1926 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises, the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. No 37-47, 121, Case Nos. 49, 50 Dharamsi Cross Street opposite Noor Musjid

Building St. Nos. 396-436; 123-129; Case Nos: 8; 9; Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road.

Building St. Nos. 288 292; 292 A; 291, Case Nos. 175 176, 189, Memonwada Road.

Auction Sale of a large quantity of cotton-seeds, turmeric, mustard seeds, groundnuts, cinnamom, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at New Chinch Bunder Road, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned goods salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Mr. Soonderjee Ludha. A deposit of 50 per cent. is required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

DIPWALI
Fast Approaching.
YOU CAN PUSH
Your Sales Considerably by
ADVERTISEMENT.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
IS THE
BEST MEDIUM
FOR SAME.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaokor, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,358/12/1
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gojra	Lyallapur	Simla
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Srinagar
	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TO PASS
STAFF SELECTION BOARD EXAMINATIONS
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(1) A Complete Set of Staff Selection Board Question Papers (Price Re.1/-) and Answers (Price Rs. 2/-, for all previous examinations).
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They contain ALL that you OUGHT TO KNOW to succeed in these examinations.
Obtainable from
FONO BOOK AGENCY,
The Mall, SIMLA.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

26th., October, 1926.

A further advance of 2 to 12 points in New York futures has been reported today. Early the market eased owing to expectations of bearish Bureau Report, but later advanced on speculative buying Liverpool has been reported 19 to 12 points down.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in New York indicate a crop of 17,454,000 Bs. as on 18th inst compared with 16,627,000 bales previous report, and 15,226,000 Bs. same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned up to 17th inst. Is 8.722,000 Bs. against 5,639,000 Bs. last report, 9,520,000 Bs. a year ago and 7,616,000 Bs. in the year 1924.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Although Bureau Report larger than expected, large speculative buying supported the market. See no inducement to hasten purchases, prefer to await effect on Southern holders."

Messrs Breul and Co.'s report:—

The crop estimate is very much larger than generally expected, and it is curious to note, in view of the fact that the crop is about a fortnight late, that the addition for the fortnight amounts to 827,000 bales, whilst last year for the previous fortnight the addition was 828,000 bales. The difference last year between the crop estimate of the 8th inst. and the Final Ginning report was 1,344,000 bales, and should there be anything like the same divergence this year between the estimate and the actually the Crop with Linters will be well within sight of that miracle, "A twenty Million Crop."

The Ginning figure is disappointing, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the capacity of the Gins will not permit more than amount 3,100,00 bales to be dealt with during a fortnight

The steadiness of the New York market in face of this report is very surprising, and we are forced to the conclusion that present prices are sufficiently low to attract outside interests. A serious advance in prices appears to us quite impossible, but the balance of the crop will probably be marketed at round about present prices, and those who have the courage to commence scale down purchases at this level, will doubtless see a profit on their operations in the long run.

Messrs Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/- 25th inst. (6-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Bureau figure undoubtedly big, but heavy liquidation here preceding Bureau found market short contracts, hence steadiness Think will sell lower, but prices reasonable to commence steady investment."

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cable D/- 25th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"The market has still a downward tendency easier owing to expectations of bearish Bureau. Cold rains Western Belt. Crop so far advanced that date of killing frost is immaterial. No new feature."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. cable underdate 25th inst. as under:—

"PREFER SALES."

Despite an insignificant advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning Rs. 4/- higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 252/-. At the commencement on buying by Commission Houses the prices momentarily touched Rs. 254/-, but the strength did not maintain, for, on free selling by Marwari Shroffs and Exporters the Bazar gave way to Rs 248 1/2 and closed at Rs. 248 3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 250/- and going upto Rs. 252 1/2 on Marwari Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 251 3/4.

Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 238/- and gradually sank to Rs 234/- on selling by Marwari Shroffs. The market after improving to Rs. 235 1/2 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 234 1/2. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 199/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a slightly better demand from Exporters only.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May 251 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Deer/Jan 201 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 237 1/2

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.
6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach April/May 249
Fully Good Bengal Deer/Jan 199
Fine Oomra Deer/Jan 234

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m.

Cotton 108 Bs.
Wheat 7.631 cwts.
Linseed 2.208 cwts.
Rape, etc 140 cwts
Gingellyseed 558 cwts
Poppyseed 343 cwts
Groundnuts 2.756 cwts
Casterseed 1.899 cwts
Rice 2.076
Myrabollams 272 cwts
Cottonseed 1.713 cwts
Mowraseed 617 cwts
Gram 1.776 cwts
Juwar 1.999 cwts
Masur 94 cwts
Barley nil
Bajri 512 cwts
Coal 970 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 26

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	1,774	3,207
Central India	..	6,072	7,158
Barsi and Nagas	..	419	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Berar	69	1,637	4,015
Central Provinces	..	569	1,928
Total Oomras	69	10,551	1,7626
Dholera	..	1,972	4,879
N.W. Provinces	..	2,087	7,784
Rajputana	52	5,493	1,471
Sind-Punjab	..	2,877	4,422
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwas	..	5,376	10,954
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,309	5,187
Cocanada	..	202	1,290
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	39	3,782	5,982
Persian	..	1,879	818
American	..	13,812	138
Egyptian and African	55	11,954	13,912
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	101	66,371	79.465

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 21th Oct, This year	Last year
Europe	156	36,679	48,706
Japan & China	500	13,578	38,062
Coast Ports	..	1,949	2,355
Up-country by Rail	..	17,201	874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	200	5,938
Total	656	69,607	95,935

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 26.

	Ready	Delivery contract Mill Terms Dec.
Bengal Superfine M G	235/40	.....
Bengal Fine M G	225/30	+16
Bengal F G M G	215/20	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	225/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	215/20	.....
Punjab Americans F G M G	295	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	235/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G.	235/40	+24
Yeotmal Fine M G	220/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	230/35	+14
Amraoti Fine M G	220/30	.....
Khamgaon Akola Fine M G	220/25	+¾
Mulkapur Fine M G	210/15	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	210/13	—5
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	.....
Muthia F G M G	19/20	...
Broach Fine M G	275/80	+22
Broach F G M G	255/60	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	305/10	.....
Westerns Good M G	235	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	.....	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	330/35	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	.....	.....
Bhollera Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	225/30	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.
To-day's price.

December	12.35+.02
January	12.46+.03
March	12.70+.04
May	12.93+.09
July	13.17+.12
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 25.
To-day's sales.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

January	12.50+.07
March	12.66+.04
Middling Spot	12.37+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.
To-day's closing.

October	6.41—.19
November	6.45—.19
December	6.52—.16
January	6.58—.17
February	6.60—.17
March	6.68—.16
April	6.70—.16
May	6.78—.14
June	6.80—.14
July	6.87—.12
August	6.90—.12
September	6.93—.12
October	6.97—.12
Middling Spot	6.64—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.
To-day's closing.

October	12.67—.15
November	12.52—.15
December	12.58—.12
To-day's Sales (Bales).	
January	12.63—.12
February	12.66—.09
March	12.69—.06
April	12.64—.09
May	12.60—.12
June	12.55—.14
July	12.52—.15
August	12.52—.15
September	12.62—.15
October	12.77+.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	14.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10.55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.35+.07
March	12.64+.09
May	12.80+.05

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.12—.17
March	12.38—.16
May	12.59—.16

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.—

January	12.14—.11
March	12.31—.12

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 25.
To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.65
Scinde Fully Good	4.95
Scinde Fine	5.25
Bengal Good	4.75
Bengal Fully Good	5.05
Bengal Fine	5.35
Oomra Good	5.50
Oomra Fully Good	5.80
Oomra Fine	6.10
Broach Good	5.35
Broach Fully Good	5.75
Broach Fine	6.15

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/7/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 57/12
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement 56/8

London, Oct. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 84|11 1|2.
Silver ready, d. 24/9
Silver forward, d. 24/7

TONE OF SILVER.

Uncertain but at present steady. India bought. Continent sold. America sold. Undertone is steadier but buyers not pressing.
Sovereigns Ready 13/8
Sovereign Forward 13/8
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6

GOLD.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Ready:— 21/7/0
Vaida Kartak: Opening 21/6-9; highest 21/7/0; at 6 p.m
Marsar: Opening 21/6/6; highest 21/6/1; at 6 p.m.

SILVER.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Ready:— 57/12/0.
Vaida Asho: Opening 57/10; highest 51/10/3; at 6 p.m 51/10/3.
Kartak: Opening 56; highest 56/0/6; at 6 p.m. 56/0/6.
Magsar: Opening 55/15; highest 55/15/3; at 6 p.m. 55/15/3.
Kartak Vaida: Opening 1/14.
Vaida Magsar: Opening 2/14.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 25.

Silver:—Bazars bought. The Continent sold. Market quiet and steady.
Spot 24.9/16.
Forward 24-7/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4/4/11½.

London, Oct. 25.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4.1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 11|32 Jan.Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 11/5
Bank's selling D D 1115
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1200
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 155 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 132 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling 166
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5|8.

New York/London Cross Rate 4.84 3/4 25th instant
London/Japan Cross Rate 2/0½ 25th inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 157.00 25th inst.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 174.00 25th inst
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.14 25th inst
London/Italy Cross Rate 107.00 25th inst.
London/Prague Cross Rate 164.00 25th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1145
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	132 1/4
Shanghai	166
Japan	135 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Gold £ 4.4.11½ 25th inst.
Silver London Ready £24 9/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53½ cts 25th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent. 25th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent 6 mos 3 per cent. 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 25.
To-day's Rate.

T T Berlin on London	20.38.1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/8
T T Brussels on London	174.30
T T Madrid on London	32.23
T T Milan on London	109.80
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	158.85

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations

BRASS.

BOMBAY, October 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3|4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

BOMBAY, October 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 8 0
Copper, German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangoon		96 0 0
Lead, country		24 0 0
Lead, country		24 8 0
Koger Brass, Metals	¾	56 0 0

Koger Brass - 55/5.
Koger Brass 1 1|4 to 1|2, 1 3|4 to 2 R55|12.
German Copper 1 1|2 to 1 3|4 to 2 R62.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 25.

Bank Bills 3 months 4.25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5.3/4 per cent

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6
5 per cent Loan due 1923 (Tax Free). due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazl (Mulla)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Kalianaruan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
Daid Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 6
Gold Bohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34/42 In:—		
Fextile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Cenaury	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Cresent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

Market dull. Opinion dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received on Tuesday the following cable from their Liverpool friends.

"Prevailing opinion is that the effect of the Bureau report has been discounted Our opinion is that the market will decline further, the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market."

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report of the work done by the Society for the year ended June 1926:—

We have now on the roll 109 ordinary members including the representatives of the charities that have joined us.

During the year under report our Society was asked to investigate 762 cases, including in that number references from different Charity Funds to one and the same party who happened simultaneously to apply to such Funds.

The following figures regarding the number of cases investigated during each year will indicate the growth of our Society's work in this direction.

Year.	No. of cases investigated.
1919/20	100
1920/21	400
1921-22	340
1922-23	408
1923/24	690
1924/25	725
1925/26	762

Out of this total of 762 cases, 193 cases were recommended for renewal of periodic help, in 330 cases the Committee found that no help was necessary. In other words 43 per cent. of the cases brought to our attention were cases which should not have come up for investigation at all. If we take into account the fact that 193 of these cases were old cases already receiving periodic doles, and deduct these out of the total of 762, nearly 58 per cent. of the applications received for help were frivolous applications made in a kind of gambling spirit on the off chance of obtaining a dole of 5 or Rs. 10 per month.

Out of the 432 cases in which help was arranged 193 cases were, as we have already stated, old cases in which periodic help was renewed. Of the remaining 239 cases, 38 were cases in which we recommended accommodation in cheap quarters. We arranged for fees and books of boys attending Schools and Colleges in 26 cases. We supplied free grain for periods of about 6 months each in 6 cases, and we had to provide causal assistance out of our own Funds or Charity Funds in 54 cases. In 11 cases we recommended boys and girls to Orphenages, in 3 cases we recommended sewing-machines, and in 5 cases we arranged for free sets of teeth, in 33 fresh cases our Committee arranged for regular periodic assistance.

Our Community then has to face this situation that the resources at the disposal of Charity Funds are not sufficient to cope with the relief of distress caused by unemployment on such a scale as exists at present. Private doles indiscriminately given in such cases do more harm than good, and the only way out seems to lie in the direction of centralising all such Funds as are at present dissipated by private initiative, and getting these funds administered by a body that commands the confidence of the community.

Touching on the thorny problem of unemployment in the Parsi community, the report states:—

"No Society like our own with its limited resources can hope to solve the problem of communal unemployment even though the community be so small in numbers as our own. It is abundantly clear that this problem will not even be reached, much less solves, unless all the resources which the community can command—the resources alike at the disposal of charitable funds and such money as private philanthrophy is capable of dedicating to communal purposes—are mobilised and organised through the efforts of an association or institution that reflects the corporate mind and is animated by the ove of disinterested service.

Our Committee regret that the scheme for an industrial work-class for males has not made any advance during the year. The amount collected, Rs. 3,800, has been set apart and the Committee are considerig the advisabil ty of either returning the money to the donors or taking their permission to divert the money to the general purposes of the Society.

C. P. COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

AMRAOTI, Oct. 25.

The following are the contesting candidates duly nominated for election to the C. P. Legislative Council:—

CONSTITUENCY.

A. East Berar Mahomedan rural. 1. Md. Shaafuddin, pleader, Amraoti. 2. Md. Muzaffar Hussain, pleader, Amraoti. 3. Mir Reayat Alli, Jahagirdar of Kharala.

B. West Berar Mahomedan Rural. 1. Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Baig of Akola. 2. Abdus Sattar Khan, pleader, Akola.

C. Chandur-Morshi Non-Mahomedan Rural. 1. Ramrao Anandrao Deshmukh of Jarud, Independent Congressman supported by the Responsiviats. 2. N. G. Amrutkar, pleader, Morshi (Non-Brahmin party).

D. Ellichpur-Daryapur Non-Mahomedan rural. 1. K. N. Pangerkar, pleader, Ellichpur, (Responsivist). 2. Utamrao Sitaram (Independent).

E. Amraoti Taluq Non-Mahomedan rural. 1. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, barat-law, (Responsivist). 2. Deorao Rambhaji Deshmukh of Takarkheda.

F. East Berar Non-Mahomedan Urban. 1. Mr. Yeshwant Govind Deshpande, pleader, Amraoti, Responsivist. 2. Singai Pannalal Bansilal of Amraoti (Congress Swarajist).—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Protest meeting against 18d. ratio at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Sir V. Sassoon presiding. (Speakers Mrs. Naidu, Prof. Kale, and Messrs. L. Naranji Jayakar, B. F. Madon, J. M. Mehta, R. M. Chinoy and G. Shivlal, H. P. Mody, J. Dwarkadas and Dumasia.

Election meeting at Kalyan, Gandhi Chawk, 8.30 p.m.

Textile Tariff Board, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

Teachers Association's meeting, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6.30 p.m.

Election meeting at Zaver Baug, Kalbadevi Road, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Nariman, Desai and P. Tricumdas).

THURSDAY, October 28.

Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 29.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Public meeting regarding the Currency Problem, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. K. Natrajan presiding. (Speakers Profs. Wadia and Joshi).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

SUNDAY, October 31.

Election meetings at Fergusson Road, Worlie Naka, (opp. Satyanarayan Temple), 3 p.m.

Election meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Speakers: Messrs. Jayakar, J. M. Mehta, and Dumasia.

S. S. "VITA" TRAGEDY COMMITTEE.

The seventh meeting of the S.S. "Vita" Tragedy Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) from 11.30 to 12.30 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV, wavelength 387 metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Monroe" arrived in London on the morning of 25th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 4.30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

TEACHERS' ASSOCCIATIONS' MEETING

A meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimatullah, Chairman, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, to-day (Wednesday) at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), on behalf of the Joint Committee of Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Special Teachers' Associations, Bombay.

DISCIPLE OF SADGURU UMDIKAR.

His Holiness Shri Samartha Sidh Rameshwar Maharaj, the disciple of Shri Samartha Sadguru Umdikar Bhau Saheb Maharaj of Inchgiri, has arrived in Bombay and is staying at Nathuram Bagh of Shethji Cheniram Desraj at Thakurdwar Road, opposite Guru Dattatraya's Temple.

The Maharaj Shri renders satisfactory explanation of Das Bodha of Swami Ramdas, and every day Pravachana and Bhajan are going on thrice. 7.30 to 9 a.m. 3 to 4.30 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m. Besides there will be Pravachan only every day in the evening from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 23rd instant the total mortality 628 was 78 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.53. The mortality for the 43rd week of 1925 was 622 and death-rate 25.68 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 743 and death-rate 31.69.

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week, small-pox caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 477 and compares favourably with that for the 43rd week of 1925 when the figure was 452 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 459.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY, October 26.

The following are to-day's arrivals:

S. S. "Stanley Hall," Capt. Storey from Liverpool.

S. S. "Maur," Capt. Swansea from Bangkok.

S. S. "Hoogkerk," Capt. Vandijk from Hamburg.

S. S. "Penang Maru", Capt. Torie from Kobe.

S. S. "Shwedgaon," Capt. Goodboy, from Rangoon.

The following are to-morrow's departures:

S. S. "Simla," Capt. Barin for Calcutta.

S. S. "Cracovia," Capt. Quarantito, for Trieste. ....

S. S. "Bamora," Capt. Radye for Busreh.

S. S. "Britannia," Capt. Rome, for Karachi.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Steamer "Wildenfels," for Hamburg.

Steamer "Hoogkerk," for Hamburg.

Steamer "City of Simla," for Liverpool.

RAILWAY RATES

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MANIPULATION

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Agricultural Commission this afternoon examined Mr. A. G. Edie, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Edie advocated the encouragement of use of wood instead of cow-dung. In this connection the question of utilising charcoal and gradually substituting it for cow-dung was raised by members.

OBSOLETE. SYSTEM.

Mr. Otto Rothfield, former Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, was the next witness examined. Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Rothfield said a thorough administrative improvement in the Agricultural Department could not be effected, till the now obsolete Secretariat system, as he described the present system, was replaced by a system of ministers in other countries. Railways, the witness thought, sometimes manipulated the rates to the prejudice of agriculturists. In addition to waggon trouble which hit the agriculturists at present there was still no method of putting popular pressure on the railway administration.

Referring to the question of rural indebtedness Mr. Rothfield expressed the opinion that "the main trouble about the Indian cultivator is not that he repays too little but that he repays too much."

TACCAVI LOANS.

On the question of the taccavi loans to cultivators, Mr. Rothfield was emphatic. He was entirely against it as it was an obsolete system which could not touch even the fringe of rural credit requirements. He would prefer the cultivator being helped under the Land Improvement Act or being left to the co-operative movement Taccavi loans might, in his opinion, be given in special famine tracts and to backward classes.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said the Government of Bombay had accepted Mr. Rothfield's proposals that taccavi loans should be confined to specified famine tracts and backward classes.—A. P.

POONA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

FORMATION OF LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Before the sittign of the Provincial Conference commence, there was held in the morning the Conference of the Co-operative Central Bank, at which Mr. B. F. Madan presided. This meeting adopted resolutions on the questions connected with the financial policy, such as the issue of new shares by the Provincial Bank, uniformity of rates of interest on deposit, reduction of rates of interest and grant to the supervising Unions.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

The proceedings of the Provincial Conference commenced in the noon, Sir Manubhai Mehta presiding. Mr Baadrapur proposed a resolution recommending, the formation of a land mortgage bank, for providing long term credit at reduced rates of interest. The resolution was seconded by Diwan Bahadur Mensinkai and further supported by Mr. Madon, who explained the American system of mortgage credit, and referred to the scheme under the consideration of the local Government. After this resolution was carried unanimously Mr. Madon moved a resolution, recommending grant of finance to the members of agricultural credit societies on the basis of holding and actual needs, instead of fixing individual limits as in by laws. After Mr. Jadhav had seconded the resolution Rao Saheb desai, Personal Assistant to the Registrar pointed out difficulties in accepting the proposal put forward. Rao Bahadur Talmaki suggested an additional clause restricting the scope of the resolution, to societies which prepared annual credit statement and after considerable discussion Mr. Madon's resolution as amended at the instance of Rao Bahadur Talmaki was adopted.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY SYSTEM.

Mr. Almoula, Assistant Registrar, Gujarat, next proposed a resolution recommending the opening of dairies, which was amended at the suggestion of Prof. B. S. Patel, and was accepted by the Conference. Mr. R. P. Karwe then proposed a resolution requesting the Government to reduce the rate of interest on advances to housing societies from 5 per cent. to 4, in view of the reduction of the rate of interest on the Government loans and the peculiar conditions which have changed the outlook before the co-operative housing societies in Bombay. After the resolution was supported by Mr. Parulkar it was strongly opposed by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who thought it undesirable to ask for concession for a few middle class people in Bombay at the cost of the general tax-payer. He did not see why on the basis proposed, loans for land improvement should not be made available for middle class housing in Bombay. Mr. L. B Nayak, Mr M. E. Joshi, and Prof. R.M. Joshi spoke in favour of the resolution and Mr. A. Master supported Mr. Rothfeld's view. At this stage the Conference was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

SCHOOL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY,

TO BE OPENED BY THE VICEROY,

PATNA, October 26.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will open thenew School of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad on the 10th December.

DEPUTATION TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

MR V R SHINDE'S ADVICE TO UNTOUCHABLES

POONA, October 26.

Presiding over the Depressed Class Agricultural Conference at Poona Mr. V. R. Shinde said the Indian agriculture may be an economic problem but untouchability was a social or political problem of the worst type. While every kind of land holding was denied to untouchables they were practically serfs in South India, particularly in Malabar. He urged the depressed classes to send a special deputation to the Royal Commission on Agriculture to convince them that the needs of the depressed millions in India were more political than economic and that education must be more rural than civic if it were ever to have any practical effect in India.

DEPRESSION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ALTERNATIVES TO TIDE OVER CRISIS

AHMEDABAD, October 25.

The mill-owners of Ahmedabad are frequently holding private conferences to discuss the situation created by the depression in the cotton textile industry. Among the various suggestions put forward are short-time working of the mills, maintenance of the present level of rates of cloth and the reduction in the wages of the workers. The majority appear to be against the reduction of wages, and are prepared to follow the lead of the Bombay Millowners in this respect.—A. P.

OPIUM SMOKING BILLS.

GOVERNOR OF ASSAM WITHHOLDS ASSENT.

SHILLONG, Oct. 25.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a communique withholding his assent from both the Opium-Smoking Bills which were passed at the last session of the Assam Council as both bills are defective.—A. P.

GOVT. COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Government cotton report indicating record yield brought out a flood of selling orders. Heavy trade buying on the scale down followed which kept the decline within reasonable limit. The Crop Reporting Board commenting said that the estimate was subject to some uncertainty with regard to how much of the crop produced would be harvested. Because of the low prices farmers would be discouraged and might not be disposed to pick the last remnant of cotton.—Reuter.

WINTERTON REPRESENTS INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Earl Winterton representing Lord Birkenhead particiapated on behalf of India in the discussion on foreign affairs at the Imperial Conference this morning.—Reuter

SUCCESSOR TO HON. JACKSON.

LONDON, October 26.

Reuter learns if Lord Linlithgow, accepts the invitation which has been cabled to him to succeed Hon. Jackson as the Chairman of the Conservative Party he will probably be assisted by a member of the House of Commons in pursuance of Mr. Baldwin's desire to have the head of the Party to deal with the affairs in each House.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT INTENSIFIED

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Hongkong.—With the removal of minor hitches, in connection with the calling of the Boycott, shipping from Wuchow to Hongkong has been resumed, but the anti-British boycott at Changsha is becoming intensified. Thousands of dollars worth of goods belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum and British American Tobacco companies have been confiscated. It is feared that this is but a prelude to further confiscations. The situation at Chengtu is more precarious. The servants employed by British residents have gone on strike.—Reuter.

The Council of Lawn Tennis Association wtih the consent of the All-India Association, has removed suspension on S.M. Jacob.—Reuter Special.

PLEA FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LORD IRWIN'S REPLY TO AFRIDIS.

VICEROY'S CAMP, PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

The Viceroy in his reply to the address presented by the Afridi Jirgah at Landikotal to-day said:—The Maliks and Elders, it has given me great pleasure to visit the Khyber and to meet the Maliks and Elders of the Afridi and Shinwari tribes. This is the first tribal Jirgah I have attended. I have always heard that the Jirgah of the Afridi and Shinwari tribes was a model of dignified conduct and procedure and I am gratified to find that this is indeed the case. I was also especially pleased to notice that smart bearing of the Khyber Khassadars who protected the road between here and Jamrud. I can assure you that it is my earnest desire to preserve the friendliest relations with your important tribe.—A. P.

DUSSERAH BOMB MORTALITY.

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Further enquiries made at the Mayo Hospital and outside show that as a result of the bomb explosions on the Dusserah day 59 persons got wounded. Out of these nine have so far died. The wounded consist of four Sikhs, eleven Mussalmans and forty-four Hindus. Police have been making vigorous efforts to find out the culprit but without success. It is understood that in this connection the houses of five or six persons who either died or received severe injuries were searched but nothing was found which could give the police a clue.—A. P.

THE TAJ MAHAL INCIDENT

CASE COMPOUNDED.

The cases in which Mr. Juthazarwabai Khan, Mahomed Sultan Mahomedali and P. Mirza, three Muslims said to have been connected with H. H. the Rajah of Nampukah were charged with insult and assault by three persons namely, (1) Captain J. Wedderburn Maxwell, (2) R. R. Parker and (3) Silva, a boy in the Taj Mahal Hotel, was compounded before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

The prosecution had alleged that the third complainant Silva was asked by the accused who were lodging in the Taj Mahal Hotel, to bring some whisky after mid-night. On the boy's expressing his inability to do so, he was violently belaboured. The other two complainants, came out at that and asked the accused as to why they were assaulting the hotel boy. The accused, under the influence of drink, began to call them ugly names and challenged them to a fight. Captain Wedderburn who asked the accused where the key-room was, was assaulted and abused by the accused in the presence of his wife. The Captain in defence gave blows to the accused.

Mr. Payne, Solicitor, who appeared for the complainants said that on Saturday when the case of Captain Wedderburn alone had come up for hearing, the accused had expressed a desire for compromise. The accused had tendered apology in all the three cases to Captain Wedderburn, Captain Morris and Mr. Parkar expressing sincere regret for their action of the night and offered sincere apology for the abuses they had hurled against Capt. Wedderburn. They paid Rs. 1,000 to Captain Maxwell and Rs. 100 to Silva, the hotel boy as compensation.

Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, pleader, appeared for the accused. Only the first two accused were served with warrants and as the third accused was not yet served with a warrant, Sergeant Healy for the prosecution applied for the withdrawal of the process against him. The Magistrate granted the application.

MERGER OF BANKS.

According to a cable received from New York, the Directors of the Irving Bank and Trust Company and of the American Exchange Pacific National Bank have voted to merge the two institutions The merger will be effective at an early date and the combined institution will have 27 offices in the City of New York with resources, according to the last published statements, totalling dol. 735,000,000. Mr. Lewis E. Pierson and Mr. Harry O. Ward, Chairman of the Board and President, respectively, of the Irving Bank and Trust Company, will occupy the same positions in the new Company and Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange Pacific National Bank, is to be Chairman of the Executive Committee

A telegram from Cairo states that Cabinet has decided to issue a decree limiting cotton acreage in the country to two-thirds of the present area for three years.

Fatalities as a result of hurricane in the Isle de Pinos included two American and fifteen British.—Reuter's Special.

In the League Football second Division, Portsmouth drew with Darlington, neither side scoring.

BYCULLA ELECTION TANGLE

DISCUSSION IN B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The special meeting, on the requisition of some members, of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Tuesday evening was an interesting affair. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Committee, occupied the chair. The subject before the meeting was the consideration of certain irregularities complained of in the requisition, in connection with the elections of representatives to the B. P. C. C. from Byculla and Mandvi Wards.

The consideration of the Mandvi affair was adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the B. P. C. C. as the Committee's Council had not till then considered the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the matter.

Apropos the Byculla election tangle, the requisitionists questioned the attitude of the Byculla Congress Committee in rejecting certain nomination papers of candidates contesting the elections and closing the membership roll before due time, as several persons had to go without being duly enrolled. Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram's letter alleged that the whole procedure in the matter adopted by the Byculla Congress Committee was unconstitutional and arbitrary, but it was easily disposed of by the Committee as not worth considering.

ELECTIONS CONSIDERED VALID.

As discussion proceeded, it appeared a matter of a duel between Mr. V. A. Desai, Vice-President of the Byculla Committee and Mr. K. N. Joglekar and the great constitutional question raised was all about time. The sum total of all the trouble was that the District Congress Committee under reference announced in the papers that the membership rolls of that Committee would be open for enrolment till the end of a particular day (30th September) but the exact time of closing the books was not announced. It was therefore clear and it was presumed by the aggrieved party that the book would be kept open during the ordinary office hours. To their great astonishment, the requisitionists averred, the books were all closed, —and the nomination papers were rejected, —before it was still some time before the office usually closed. Their approaching the President was also of no avail, the letter said. Mr. Desai tried to put up a bold fight in defence of a poor case; but a member, who moved that the letter be filed, came to his rescue, opposition to which being badly supported. And finally it was decided that the papers in that connection be filed and the elections considered valid.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, October 25.

In the share market jutes opened steady after holidays owing to better market for hessians and gunnies and fair volume of business was put through. Some of higher priced stocks showed an improvement in price. In coals only small turnover resulted in this section at about level rates. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon preference shares were marked down to Rs. 65, while Bengal Telephone ordinary shares remained steady at Rs. 9/4. In teas moderate business passed at unchanged prices, Tirrihannahs however were marked up to Rs. 22/8. Government securities remained steady while Imperial Banks are turn lower.—A. P

FOUND IN A MILL TANK.

A MILL WORKER DROWNED

Information was received by the DeLisle Road Police Station on Monday evening that a Mill-hand, one Govinda Genoo, employed in the Spinning Department of the Century Mill was found drowned in the Mill-tank. As death appears to have occurred under suspicious circumstances an inquest will be held by the Coroner on Tuesday morning

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Lawrence lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a cinema performance at the Globe Cinema, Poona, on Monday in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

CRICKET SHIELD MATCH AT SURAT.

The final cricket match for the Dalal Shield came off on last Friday between the Sir J. J. School XI and the Union High School XI. The former batted first and scored 51 runs (Elavia 16 and Udachia S. B. 9) while the latter scored 92 runs (Katpitia 18, Marffatia 17, and Desai B. F. 16.) In the second innings the Sir J. J. XI reponded with only 45 runs. Thus the Union School XI had to make 4 runs for victory which they did at the cost of one wicket and won the match by 9 wickets and 2 runs. Daruwala and Palia of the Union High School bowled excellently.

TENNIS AT SURAT.

The Dalal Cup open singles Tennis Championship Tournament for the Surat and Broach districts will commence on the 15th proximo on the Surat tennis club ground. Entrance fee is R5. Entries close on the 5th November. Communication for further information be sent to T. C. Jadhav, Kanpith, Surat.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information)

JANUARY.

26th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	12.46
To-day's Opening Rate	12.37
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	12.31
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

25th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	6.58
To-day's Opening Rate	6.75
Dicerence	+17
To-day's Closing Rate	6.74
Difference	+16

Khandi Closed	250
Sewri Closed	252
Crop Bales	.....
Guining Bales	.....

INCREASING DEMAND FOR COTTON.

TRADE AND INVESTORS BUYING.

(From our correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 26.

Notwithstanding a heavy Bureau report, estimating the American Cotton Crop of 1,74,34,000 Bales the New York January closed 3 points better, while the Bombay Cotton Market opened Rs. 4 higher for Broach April at Rs. 252. Trade and the mills were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 253-8; but at this level, there was renewed selling by the "Bears," hence the market eased to Rs. 249. At this level, there was some buying support from offices and the rates steadied to Rs. 250, late in the afternoon.

The New York cables were as follows:—

"May highest 1300 (2-53 p.m.), lowest 12.56 (11-31 a.m.)."

"Market advanced on heavy buying by trade and cessasion of hedge selling."

Liverpool cables:—

"Cold rains Western belt and Central belt."

"Agricultural Bureau Report is much more favourable than expected, but there is large trade and investment buying. Market has discounted largely the crop factor. Expect that increasing demand will be the controlling factor in future.

The Bureau's report on the estimated yield is till the 16th inst.

After that there were cables of some "frost," and rains at some places.

Even to-day, the cables speak of cold and rains in Western and Central Belt. Hence, the condition of the crop has been rather worse, then on the 16th inst. (the date, on which the yield has been estimated) —There is no doubt, that the crop acreage is heavy, and the yield is very large. But in a falling market, the rates gave way from 17.85 on Sept. 1, to 12.46 yesterday, a heavy drop of 550 points, i.e., about 32 p.c

In India also, the prices dropped from Rs. 329 on Sep. 8, to Rs. 249 to-day —a drop of Rs. 80.

While, the improvement in the American cotton crop (accordingly to the Bureau estimates) has been 23 lakhs bales during the period, which shows only an improvement of 15 p c., while the Indian crop may hardly have improved 4 lakhs bales (during the period), an improvement of only 7 p.c., but the fall in prices has been about 25 p.c.—a heavy fall, when we consider that the balance of last year's crop in India has been almost nil.

The Coal Strike is not going to last long. There is the holding movement, to be put into operation by the American Farmers Co-operative Societies, aided by the Banks and the American Government. There is the probability of Japan, China and Continent buying heavily in the Indian market, as was done by them last year In this connection, it would be interesting to note, that the Japanese Exchange rate in Bombay is Rs. 135/8, as compared with Rs. 110 this time last year. This is a good "Bullish" factor, so far as the Bombay Cotton Market is concerned.

SILVER GETTING STRONGER

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE BETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 26.

Shanghai exchange is better quoted at 2s.—5 1/8d., on account of 'Martial Law' and other precautionary measures in Shanghai, to prevent a possible attack

Owing to buying by India, and a rising Shanghai Exchange, (which acts as a check on Chinese selling,) the London prices were 3/16d. better in spot, and 5/16d. better in forward.

The London cables were as follows:—

"Market uncertain, but at present steady. India bought. Continent sold. America sold Undertone is steadier, but buyers not pressing"

"Bazaars bought. The continent sold. Market quiet and steady."

London Spot: 24 9/16d.

London Forward: 24 7/16d.

China Exchange: 2s—5 1/8d.

American Silver: 52 1/4 cents.

Bombay Market opened with Rs. 57.12 and Rs. 55.12 for 1st and 2nd. Settlement. Asho (1st Settlement) improved to Rs 58-3, then eased to Rs. 57-9, and again firmed up to Rs. 57-13 at 4 p.m., due to buying by the "Bull's operator, and "Bears" covering on a lower level. The 2nd. settlement was quoted at Rs. 56-5, a better rate for some days past The difference narrowed down to Rs. 1-8, in the afternoon.

Sterling Exchange was "easier," and quoted at 1s—5 13/16d. Due to this factor gold was "firm" and quoted at Rs. 21-7-6, in the afternoon, for both the settlements.

The Securities market was 'steady' 3 1/2 per cents being quoted at Rs. 77-5-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1926.

PLEA FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

Common suffering makes even strangers bed-fellows, and it is nothing surprising that some Labour leaders in England in their present difficulties are reminded of the chronic difficulties in this country and send us kindly messages of goodwill. Labour leaders in England are not quite strangers to us. They and we common victims of economic Imperialism, have common enemies to fight. Some of them have first-hand knowledge of Indian conditions and their leading organisations have from time to time expressed deep sympathy with India's aspirations for self-government. This is something to be thankful for, especially when the other parties in England are either lukewarm or hostile. We cannot, however, forget that when the Labour Party was in power it failed to act up to its professions and it was a Labour Under-Secretary of State who refused to respond to the national demand for reform and sanctioned the Bengal Ordinance. We should, therefore, beware of relying too much on Labour sympathy. We welcome it, we are thankful for it, but the driving force of our struggle must come from within, from our own efforts.

This task is hard, but, as Mr. Saklatwala points out in his eloquent appeal to his comrades here, the path of all fighters is strewn with difficulties. Wisdom consists in understanding these difficulties and boldly overcoming them. Ranged against us is an unbending bureaucracy. Every false step on our part, every difference among us, political or communal, adds to its strength while it leaves us weaker. It may sound platitudinous, but it is nevertheless true that united action and united resistance alone can be our salvation. In the heat of the present election strife each party may identify the success of the country with its own success. But is it imagined, as things are, that any single party in the Councils will be able to carry the whole country with it? We fully agree that, so long as we are engaged in a fight for freedom, the policy in the Councils should be such as will secure, on the one hand, maximum possible resistance to the bureaucracy in its attempts to retain or tighten its grip over the country and, on the other, maximum constructive effort possible even under a vicious system of Reforms. This seems to us to be the aim of true Nationalists in the country. We accept that policy. We should remember, however, that the efficacy of the policy will depend not merely on its inherent poteney but also on the members it can rally round it. Non-co-operation in 1921 owed its strength as much to its appeal to the leaders and masses of India as to its intrinsic merits. Though its negative side is now suspended, the consensus it achieved should be maintained as far as possible, so that, though to-day we have had to take a step back, we may, when the time comes again for a forward step, march all together. We shall be only too glad if Congressmen are returned to the Councils in a large majority. But, if they are not, which, thanks to the fratricidal war that is being waged, seems to be likely they will have so to adjust the details of their policy of maximum resistance and maximum constructive effort as to ensure a united front both in the Councils and outside them. We, therefore, urge that in the election campaign no party should say or do anything calculated to widen the party differences and prevent a coalition or fusion at the critical hour in the future.

While we plead for concerted action in the Councils, we plead for similar action outside them. In this respect we may learn a useful lesson from the Labour organisation in England. Their strength in Parliament is only a reflex of their strength and organisation in the country. We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Saklatwala's appeal to his countrymen here to "devote their entire energies to organising and uplifting the peasants and workers of India who alone are our true strength and real salvation." It is a pity that, though the constructive side of Non co-operation is not suspended, it has not been latterly receiving the attention it deserves. Intercommunal amity, removal of untouchability and khaddar are a vital part of our struggle for freedom and one reason why we plead for unity in the Councils is that it may be conducive to a wider unity in the country without which constructive work on a large scale is impossible. It is much to be hoped that the Congress renews its activities in this direction with vigour. The Congress is in its constitution thoroughly national. Prejudices have kept away some parties and communities from it. If these parties and communities overcome their prejudices and participate in the work of the Congress, they will have less reason to complain of the sectional character of the Congress and will help it to evolve a thoroughly national programme. It will be a fitting reply to Lord Birkenhead's bluster and to all those seeking to divide the country.

ABDICATION.

In the House of Commons debate on the coal dispute Mr. Baldwin again distinguished himself by his inability to do anything, not even to suggest anything, for the early solution of the gravest and financially the most disastrous industrial crisis that Britain has until now suffered from. He told the Opposition that he meant what he said, when he characterised the mine-owners' refusal to attend the Three Party Conference as stupid. But a declaration by Mr. Baldwin that he sincerely and wholeheartedly believes that the owners' action was stupid and his emphatic reiteration of that belief are of no use to those who are anxious that an immediate settlement of the dispute must be arrived at. If the owners are stupid what do the Baldwin Government do to bring them to their senses? They wait and see. Earlier in the struggle Mr. Baldwin writes an epistle to the Americans suggesting that the miners are not starving at all and he lays himself open to the charge, by the only concrete expression of his Government's desire to intervene in the dispute, viz., the Eight Hours Act, that he has been throughout the controversy functioning as the counsel for the mine-owners.

The result is that the Labour Party, as Mr. Lloyd George admitted in the course of the Commons debate, finds its ranks gaining rapidly in numbers. If there occurs an immediate dissolution of Parliament followed by a general election, there is every likelihood of Labour sweeping the polls. With the disintegration of the Liberal Party, the Labour victory will mean that Labour will not only be in office but also in real power, a far better political condition than the one it found itself in when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government was in office but had no real power. But Mr. Baldwin does not abdicate, as he ought to, if he cannot provide a remedy to rescue England from the misfortune of losing three million pounds a day owing to the coal stoppage. He can only make the cruel comment that it was for the contesting parties and not for the Government to settle the dispute. This negative attitude of non-interference, while the owners calmly watch the men being starved into possible submission coupled with the positive denial on the part of the Home Secretary of the elementary right of free speech to the miners' leader, Mr. Cook, is sure to bring the Baldwin Government to an early collapse.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

If Muslim boys urgently need more and better education, Muslim girls need it no less. Unless the mothers of the community recognise from their own experience the value of education, the whole community cannot be permeated with an enthusiasm for all-round progress. This truth is now being slowly recognised and emphasised by Muslim women themselves in their periodical conferences. But, as in the case of Muslim education in general, continuous constructive work between the conferences is not conspicuous. One result of this is that Muslim girls are baulked of even the few educational facilities provided by the country. So it was when a few perverse local Muslims were responsible for leaving out Muslim girls in Bombay from the scope of the Primary Education Act. Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji presiding at the third Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies Educational Conference at Poona deplored his exclusion. She could not understand, she said, the exclusion of girls of even eleven years of age and under particularly when in the existing Municipal schools there were purdah girls of the age of fourteen and fifteen. In addition to the absence of a vigilant standing organisation to push the education of Muslim girls it was the purdah cult that was responsible for this exclusion. Mrs. Shaffi admitted the baneful effects of the purdah on the health and education of girls, but disapproved of the "wholesale condemnation" of the system. If its effects are baneful, and there is no denying this fact, we submit there cannot be too severe a condemnation, however, of this system.

AN APOSTLE OF AUTOCRACY.

MR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS' NEW ROLE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

I.

It is said that the influence of Indian States is very corroding. The moment a man comes into contact with the princely court and enjoys the patronage lavishly bestowed upon him, regardless of merit, he becomes an admirer of absolute monarchy. One is pained to find this transformation in Prof. Rushbrook Williams since his elevation to the Patiala Cabinet from his post in British India, where he was the official chronicler of events connected with India's "parliament." The article which Prof. Williams has contributed to the "Sanj Vartaman Annual" is bristling with fallacies which it is necessary to expose.

Changed Angle of Vision.

Prof. Williams states that a remarkable change is perceived in the attitude of British Indians towards Indian States. This is undoubtedly a fact. Indian States are a source of far greater anxiety to the politicians of British India to-day than they are to the Government of India itself, but the causes of this modification are not understood by Dr. Williams correctly. Modern communications with their space and time-reducing facilities, the gradual spread of literacy, the breaking down of local isolation all these have existed in this land for the last 40 years and more. But the change in the angle of vision in looking at Indian States has been perceptible only with the inauguration of the Reforms.

Absolutism.

Since the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown British India and Indian India have been under the same absolute despotism of the Government of India. In the Montford Report the period from 1858 to 1917—of nearly sixty years—has been described as one of benevolent despotism. After the land grabbing and covetous policy of annexation pursued by Lord Dalhousie British Indians felt a peculiar solicitude for the welfare of the Indian States. When British India was under the grip of alien rule the Indian States were the only monuments of ancient glory and prowess. It was natural for British Indians to feel proud of these remnants of the past. They did not wish that they should be wiped off. The common calamity of helpless dependence brought about by a foreign domination made them all kin. Whatever the shortcomings of these Indian Princes, however unsatisfactory their rule might be, the British Indians ignored all this and had a soft corner for these Indian Princes. They thought that any agitation carried on against them would lead to their extinction and their absorption into British India; and this meant nothing but the augmentation of the powers of the foreign rule which had established its sway over this vast Continent.

Congress Attitude Towards Indian States.

They, therefore, thought that they should never be the cause or the instruments of bringing about such a result. The British Indians were never interested in the total elimination of these States. As sufferers under the same great calamity of subjection under the yoke of Great Britain they had feelings of common sympathy and fellowship for each other. If they were not able to help the Indian States by reason of their own abject slavery they thought that the second best thing that they could do was to preserve these Indian States by observing complete reticence about them. This was the motive which actuated the leaders of the Congress and the other British Indian statesmen of every creed and of every party in the past. The Minto-Morley Reforms introduced a very slight change in the structure of Government in British India. A breach was made in the impregnable citadel of the Bureaucracy. Indians were admitted to places of trust and confidence for the first time since the assumption of the Government by the Crown. But this did not by itself create any very great hope about their future in the minds of British Indians. Foreign rule remained as despotic as ever, though tempered only by good Government and mistakenly called benevolent.

(To Be Continued.)

PLIGHT OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

INADEQUATE WAGES.

BY M. DAUD, INDIAN WORKERS' DELEGATE TO GNENEVA CONFERECE)

It is a well-known fact that Indian seamen have been exploited by the shipping companies in the matter of their wages since the beginning of the foreign shipping trade in this country. The exploitation is greatest in the case of Indian seamen, because they are illiterate and are not properly organised in trade unions. On the other hand it is also the business of the shipping companies for the safety of their own business to give them at least a "living wage." But that has also been denied to Indian seamen. For the same service a European seamen's average wage is £10 a month whereas an Indian seaman's average wage is only £2/ a month. Now in order to get a "living wage" we demand that at least 50 per cent. of the seaman's wages should be increased to reach the said standard. I raised this point in the last International Labour Conference for the general information of the International Labour Office as also of the other European and overseas seamen in order to enlist their sympathies for our seamen's low standard of wages

Excessive Working Hours.

Labour is always regulated on the contractual principle of hours of work and its remuneration, that is for so many hours work a workman is to be paid so much. The theory is well and good so far as the shore workers such as factory labourers, stevedore labour and others are concerned. But so far as seamen are concerned there is no such rule although the whole labour is governed by the Merchant Shipping Act for the interests of the shipowners. The eight hours' day and 48 hours week for shore workers have been universally accepted by all nations although exceptions have been made in case of Indian workers at the instance of the employers. But I must say to the credit of the Government of India that the passing of the factory legislation to regulate factory labour has, to a certain extent, given enough control to the Government to regulate factory labour in its interest. But although seamen are governed by the Merchant Shipping Act there is no provision at all in that Act to regulate the seamen's working hours and hence the ship-owners have got a wide scope to exploit these men concerning their working hours.

In European countries the hours of work of seamen are regulated by the *National Maritime Board*, consisting of representatives of both shipowners and seamen, but here in India there is no such National Maritime Board and the regulation of the working hours is entirely in the hands of the shipowners. The Government of India always say that the problem of Indian labour is different from that of European labour and that the men are not properly organised. Is it then not the duty of the Government to protect the weak seamen by enacting a legislation exactly like the factory legislation to regulate the working hours of seamen or to amend the Merchant Shipping Act so as to provide a Board consisting of employers and employees' representatives to regulate the working hours of seamen? The European seamen get overtime wages for their extra work but overtime a thing which is unknown to Indian seamen and they are to work for an unlimited number of hours on board the ship. The matter was raised by me in the last Internal Labour Conference, and I inform the seamen that there will be a special Maritime session of the Internal Labour Conference in the year 1928, when the working hours of all seamen will be considered. So it is essentially necessary that all seamen must be organised into Unions to get their legitimate grievance regarding working hours, being removed from the 1928 Conference.

Insufficient Compensation for Accidents.

Regarding this particular grievance the sufferings of the Indian seamen are great when compared with that of the shore workers. The shore workers have got here the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Act is administred in all the principal labour centres in India. But the Indian seamen's compensation for accidents is governed not by the Indian Act but by the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 for ships registered in the United Kingdom and by other foreign Acts of those foreign countries where those ships are registered. So the administration of the Compensation Act for the Indian seamen is not municipal but international. The Indian seamen cannot go to foreign countries in foreign courts to get their compensation, but they are all the time to depend on the tender mercy of the agencies of those foreign ship-owners for their compensation. The result is that most of our accident cases went without any compensation.

Government of India's Neglect.

This difficulty was brought to the notice of the Government of India during the passage of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Bill in 1923, and they were requested to include the Indian seamen serving on foreign vessels in the Indian Act. But the Government of India instead of including them in the Act, promised that the matter would be discussed with the Board of Trade and the India Office, London. But three long years have passed, and we have not yet been able to know the result of the said consultation. We again urge the Government of India to amend the Indian Act by including the Indian seamen within the operation of the Act, so that this important grievance of the seamen may be removed. In this connection I beg to draw the attention of the All India Trade Union Congress to advice the Delegate who would represent the Indian Workers in the next International Labour Conference to raise this point when the question of "Social Insurance" will come up for discussion.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

A Little More Precision.

The tenor of General Hertzog's speeches at the Imperial Conference has not been to the liking of General Smuts who in a recent speech in Pieterburg in the Transvaal warned the South African delegate to the Imperial Conference that an overwhelming majority of Nationalist South African and Labour Parties heartily wished to remain within the Empire. Quite so, retorts General Hertzog in his interview to the "Daily Telegraph" and says that South Africa's attitude need not cause any friction. He only wants a little more precision in regard to his country's status. It is a clear definition he is anxious to secure about that status. "We only desire clarity where there is now too much room for double interpretations," he declares. But the Dominion delegates, to the Conference are more concerned with the questions of Empire defence and how much financial contribution is expected from their respective countries than with discussions about what "Dominion Status" is and the British Government too are in no particular hurry to switch the discussion on to that thorny subject.

A Real Accession of Strength.

The Labour Party in England secures a real accession of strength to its ranks in the decision of Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy to forsake Liberalism for the Labour cause. He is particularly valuable as a debater and his Parliamentary career has been distinguished by close study of the burning questions of the hour, on every one of which Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy has something weighty as well as witty to say. He was one of the earliest "rebels" against Asquithian domination in the conduct of the Liberal Party's policy and has strongly supported Mr. Lloyd George in his attitude of warm sympathy with the cause of the miners. The new recruit to the ranks of Labour with his experience of service in the Navy and his knowledge of foreign and Near East affairs is, indeed, a valuable addition to the Labour Front Bench.

How the Great Suffer

How the great ones of this world suffer at the hands of the "people," the "masses," who in a well-regulated social and political organisation would not dare, of course, to do so, was brought out in an interesting passage-at-arms between Mr. Bullimoria and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad during the latter's examination in London before the Means Committee. A fuller report is now available from the mail papers of this examination and it shows that the doyen of Bombay Liberalism was considerably put out when Mr. Billimoria asked him to explain a statement he had made referring to the "unpopularity" of Baron Lloyd, during his Bombay career. "I do not think it is advisable to go into politics" remonstrated Sir Chimanlal. Not being allowed to escape further questions so easily, he remarked that a man might be unpopular with people because they wanted him to do a wrong thing and he would not. So the people are to blame after all. Here was the "bulle begetter" of Lloyd's Folly courageously pursuing the right path and the people, the stupid people, wanted him to desist from it. But he would not. The Chairman then came to Sir Chimanlal's rescue, with the remark "Every great man is unpopular with certain sections of the public." We are sure Sir Chimanlal agrees—as a great man!

Maternity Homes

It will be a matter of considerable relief to the poorer and middle class population of this city to find that the Municipal Corporation passed unanimously at Monday's meeting Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay's resolution regarding maternity homes in C. and D. wards. She required the Municipal Commissioner to report if it was feasible to make arrangements for providing municipal maternity homes in these two wards and, if so, to place before the Corporation estimates of the cost of making such arrangements. We think it ought to be feasible to make these arrangements; in fact, it is the Corporation's duty to see that in these two wards in particular with their notorious lack of adequate housing accommodation, there are enough Maternity Homes to which expectant mothers are encouraged to resort. Wherever such homes have been started in the city they have been a source of real relief to the class of people who are obliged to stay in one or two-roomed tenements.

Raja Bimb.

After all, what is in a name? But people do not think so when it is a question of naming a child, a steamship or a public park. Members of our Corporation are much exercised over the particular name the new park at Mahim should bear. "The park is not there yet, and it may be years before you get it" says the Municipal Commissioner to them, but in these matters of high civic importance, one cannot be too early in coming to a decision. In view of Raja Bimb's historic association with Mahim it is but just and proper that the founder's memory should be kept alive at Mahim by calling the new park, Bimb Park. But the Municipal Commissioner is fond of Adam. He has no use for "mythological or legendary personalities like Raja Bimb" when it is a question of naming parks. His award goes to Adam "the originator of the human race." In humorous vein he expatiated upon the appositeness of his proposal to name the Park after the "originator of the human race." But why bring in old Adam? Raja Bimb is good enough for us.

50 RUNS IN 15 MINUTES.

EARLE'S DASHING PLAY.

M. C. C.'S TALL SCORE.

SANDHAM SCORES AGAIN.

(By Our Special Representative.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

ery little public interest was evinced in ays fixture of M.C.C. in which they were sed by a strong European eleven. In tion to some local players, four players Quetta have been drafted into the . Gilligan, on being successfuk with the put the Europeans into the field and them there, till the stroke of time, the wicket falling exactly at 6. Sandham d another excellent innings passing the hark for the third time in the tour. It Earle, however, who was the hero of day from the spectators point of view. provided some 20 minutes fireworks, ng 50 runs in quarter of an hour and e whole gave a most exhilirating display. y played a free and forceful game and tuble registered the second sixer for the sts. As regards European bowling and ng, the M. C. C. total is a true index s relative standard, compared with the ious contest. Bowling was rather uneven nality, but in initial overs, almost all ed very well. Fielding was not quite as as either the Parsi Moslem or the du rest fielding but some particularly, ton, Walker and Woolridge did excellent in the field. Rubie behind the stumps a pillar of strength and not only kept field well together, but himself gave little away, besides accounting for two batsmen.

M. C. C's FINAL ENGAGEMENT.

he final engagement of M.C.C. in Karachi, nst the Combined Karachi Team begins Friday.

lligan has consented to the M.C.C. ver- the Combined Karachi match being ex- ed to 3 days. It will be played on Fri. Saturday and Sunday October 29th to Play will commence at 11.30 a.m. each and the stumps will be pulled up at .m. except on Sunday Oct 31st, when will cease at 5 p.m. to enable the C. team to catch the train for Rawal- di.

he match of the M.C.C. versus Euro n began to-day.

The teams for to-day's match are M.C. :

(1) Gilligan, (2) Chichester-Constable, Geary, (4) Parsons, (5) Boyes, (6) ndham, (7) Tate, (8) Wyatt, (9) Earle, 0) Hill, and (11) Eckersley.

Europeans: C. B. Rubi (Captain), (2) C. Greenfield, (3) Major Batham, (4) J. Carbutt, (5) L. W. Wolridge, (6) ptain St. L. Blackaney, (7) Captain rke, (8) T. Parker. (9) G. N. Morgan, 0) Captain Mack D. Walker, (11) R. Clutton.—A. P.

The M. C. C. played this morning at 30 a.m. against the Europeans' team otained by Rubie. Wyatt and Sandham batting. At 12-30 the score was 75 lf century of which was to the credit of ndham. Wyatt, scoring is 19 no wwicket l up to 12-30.

Sandham scoring a bit fast at 12.45, he ought his score to 67, at this stage. He s L.B.W., Beetham bowling (98-1-67). Tate joined Wyatt at 12.45 noon. His for 2 brought the score to a century 0). Carbut and Woolrich were bowling sides. Walker and Parker bowled t. Their places were taken up by Car- t and Beetam. Wyatt was caught at 1 clock by Parkar bowled by Morgan (129- 30). Geary now joined Tate, Parker wling Tate was caught out (127-3-23) 1.15 p.m.

At lunch time the score was 134 for 3 ickets.

Later.—The fourth pair of the M.C.C. ntinuing to play after lunch scored 200 thout any full of any more wickets.

PARSONS FINE FOOTWORK.

Attendance was thinner than in the fore- on, when the match was proceeded with er lunch. Woolridge and Morgan were charge of bowling. Parsons showed fine otwork in playing leg balls and drove mag- ficently. 150 was signalled at 3 o'clock er the M. C. C. had been batting two urs nd ¼ quarter Geary survived the peal for leg before, while facing Carbutt o had relieved Morgan. Following this, ary punished bowling severely, once driv- g Woolridge to the same spot on the undary, twice off successive balls. Second ntury was telegraphed at 20 minutes to Geary reached his 50 soon after, the al then being 213. Blackaney now came in place of Carbutt and in trying to cut e first delivery of his secod over Parsons lled the ball on to his stumps. The fourth cket partnership added 88 runs in about hour and a half. Parsons hit four fours 5—4—36). The partnership having been oken, Geary did not survive long, being illiantly held by Woolridge off Carbutt at idon. Geary played attractive cricket and ppeared to be playing the bowling with se. His score included six boundaries 19—5—52).

The totals at the fall of wickets continued 5 for 4 219|5. Woolridge and Carbutt mmenced the bowling, when the game was sumed after tea. Gilligan got four, with a beautiful cut past cover and Eckersley followed suit with a drive to the opposite boundary. 250 was reached at 4.45 when the innings had lasted three hours and 45 minutes' playing. Walker Eckersley skied the ball just behind the bowler wicket but the nearest fieldsman was too far to reach it. Eckersley's score then was 27. Gilligan had a "life" soon after being dropped on the boundary by Blackeney off Walker. It was, however, a difficult catch and if successful, would have been a marvellous one. Rubie accounted for Eckersley, soon after smartly stumping him off Walker (277—6—36) Gilligan was now joined by Earle and the crowd which had now slightly increased cheered his advent to the wicke t as no other pair of batsmen is more attractive to watch when set, than Earle and Gilligan. True to expectation, the game brightened up considerably and the ball was seen to cross the limit in quick succession. Gilligan, however, was completely beaten by Carbutt in trying to pull a ball which broke in considerably from off (288—7—28).

Chichestor-Constable was the next partner of Earle. The latter was hitting the bowling all over the field and twice a missed a sixer by less than a yard. Chichester Constable clean-lifted Morgan on to the public tents amidst applause. But immediately afterwards, tapped the ball softly into the hands of Walker at Midon (310—8—2).

BOYES' DISPLAY.

Boyes filled the vacancy. 30 runs were added in about 10 minutes Earle doing practically all the scoring. He delighted the crowd with his slogging and pulling in the score of 35. He had seven fours. His merry career was ended by Clufton who brilliantly held him in the deep field off Morgan. Earle hit eight boundaries (349—9—42) Hill was the last in. Burke dropped a very simple catch at the point given to him by Boyes, Woolridge being the bowler to suffer. Boyes started his new base of life with a hefty pull which missed the maximum by a small margin but earned 4 M. C. C. innings came to close almost on the strike of 6, Hill being beaten and bowled by Carbutt.

The following are the scores of the day's play:

M. C. C. TEAM.—1ST. INNINGS.

R. E. S. Wyatt c Parker b Morgan ..	30
A. Sandham l.b.w. b Betham	67
M. W. Tate c Rubie b Parker	23
Parsons b Blackaney	36
Geary c Woolridge b Carbutt	52
Erkersley s Walker	36
Gilligan b Carbutt	28
Earle c Clutton b Morgan	42
Chichester-Constable c Walker b Morgan	9
Hill b Carbutt	14
Boyes (not out)	32
Extras	12
Total	377

FOR CRUSHING FOREIGN MILITARISM.

FEN YUH-SIANG RETURNS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Shanghai.—Fen Yuh-Siang, the so-called Christian General who fled to Moscow earlier in the year when a price was put on his head in China, has now returned fortified by Bolshevistic fervour. He has issued a manifesto declaring that while the Imperialistic powers are strangling Chinese life, the Soviets are undertaking the liberation of the weak and exploited races. Feng asserts that the object of his return is to crush the militarism of foreign imperialism and denounce foreign settlements.

The French authorities have erected barbed wire barricades in the thoroughfares leading to Chniese territory.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

350 KILLED. 400 INJURED.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.

It is now reported that 350 persons have been killed and 400 injured in the earthquake at Leninakan.—Reuter.

DR. DESHMUKH ON TOUR.

Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the Bombay University seat in the local Council left for Karachi yesterday for an extended tour in Sind on the invitation of Congress workers in that Province. He expects good support there.

The Calcutta police have arrested under the Bengal Ordinance a fourth year student of the Rangpur College at his home in the village of Swarupkathi in the district of Bengal. When his house was searched, nothing incriminating, it is stated, was found in it. He has been now brought down to Calcutta.—Free Press.

THE BELGIAN FRANC

MEASURES FOR STABILIZATION.

NEW COIN FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The Cabinet has resolved to stabilise the franc at 175 to pound sterling. Measures contemplated in this connection include long term stabilisation, loan of 100 million dollars and the opening of considerable credits by the Belgian National Bank. The franc will be retained internally but the foreign transactions will be carried by the medium of new gold coin called Ducat valued at 35 to pound sterling.—Reuter's Special.

The Government has concluded 100 million dollar loan for a period of 30 years at 7 per cent. interest, plus one per cent. for sinking fund to stabilise the rate of franc at 175 to pound sterling.—Reuter Special.

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Imperial Conference has established committees to deal with the following subjects:—

(1) Nationality including question of passports, Chairman Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.
(2) British policy in Antarctic.
(3) Anglo-French condominium in New Hebrides, chairman Col. Amery.
(4) General economic sub-committee.
(5) Overseas Settlement.
(6) Workmen's Compensation.
(7) Imperial Air Communications, chairman Sir Samuel Hoare.
(8) Research, chairman Lord President of the Council and (9) Forestry Chairman Lord Lovat.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

Foreign affairs is the subject of to-day's discussions which will take as a basis, the full statement made last week by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary. The discussion will be of a confidential character and none of the speeches will be published. Much of this week's work which will include discussion of the Empire defence will be marked by privacy.—B.O.W.

DOMINION PREMIERS HONOURED.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON TO BE CONFERRED.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

Honorary freedom of the City of London will be conferred on the Prime Ministers of New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland on November 19th. Other visiting oversea Prime Ministers have already received this compement on their previous visits.—B.O.W.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S DISCUSSION.

The Economic Committee of the Imperial Conference, this afternoon discussed the question of industrial standardisation. It was suggested that a board should be establishde to encourage the standardisation of the material throughout the Empire.—Reuter.

HEIGHT OF SECRECY.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

LONDON, October 26.

The Imperial Conference reached the height of secrecy this morning, when publicity officials were unable even to announce who will open the debate, though it is known that the subject was Imperial defence and it is believed that the question of the Dominions taking greater share in defence was raised.—Reuter.

LATER.

All Prime Ministers were present this morning when the Conference passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the loss of sloop "Valerian". Mr. Baldwin opened the discussion on defence and he was followed by Admiral Beatty and Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter.

"SWARAJ IN MILLS"

REMOVAL OF DEFECTS NECESSARY.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO AHMEDABAD LABOURERS

AHMEDABAD, October 25.

The annual meeting of the local Labour Union was held last evening under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi:

The Secretary, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda in the report for the year 1925 said that, in spite of the depression in the textile industry, there was no fall in their monthly membership, which fluctuated between 14,000 and 16,000. The cause of some of the old members leaving the Union was their discontent at the delay on the part of mill agents in redressing their grievances. Some mill agents were for breaking the Union, but many were helping them. Their total income was R60,000, out of which they spent R10,000 for medical relief and R29,000 for education, including a grant of R2,000 from the provincial Congress Committee. They were conducting nine day schools and fifteen night schools, in which the number of pupils was 1,300. They had opened a nursery school on the Montessori system. There were thirty-three strikes in the whole year, the majority of which were in connection with the appointment and dismissal of jobbers and mukadams.

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the meeting, said that in pursuance of his vow not to leave the Ashram for a year except for unavoidable reasons he had called a meeting of the representatives only and not a mass meeting of all the workers. In a small meeting they could have discussed problems which they could not do in a mass meeting. He had thirty-five years' experience in the management of public institutions, and it was his habit generally to spend what he got and not to save or accumulate. Although they were at liberty to regulate their expenditure in any way they liked, his view was that, if they accumulated say a crore of rupees, there would be degeneration in their institution, as was the case in so many other institutions. On the contrary what they spent for their welfore would give them more than compound interest.

DEMAND FOR BONUS.

Regarding their demand for bonus, he said that the mills said they had no money to give them bonus. So long as they did not give up drink and other vices, they had not much real power to enforce their demand for increased wages. The remedy for the redress of their grievances lay in their own hands. Just as the speaker would say, "We have to remove our defects to win Swaraj," so he asked them to remove theirs for winning their Swaraj in the mills. They should work in the mills as if they were the owners, and strengthen their Union so that no one could live without joining it. They should not be elated that their Union was considered the best in India. It was the only well-organised Union in India and was therefore considered the best. But they should not rest till they had removed the defects they knew. There could be no limit to progress.—A. P.

COMMITTEE OF PRIME MINISTERS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Imperial Conference has decided to appoint a committee of Prime Ministers to examine the question affecting inter-Imperial relations prior to a general discussion. Another Committee under Lord Clarendon will consider communications other than air which will be separately considered. All Premiers participated in the discussion on foreign affairs.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied to the points raised.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow to enable committees on economics and overseas settlement to meet this afternoon.—Reuter.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

SIR. COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

AT 6 P. M. TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE 18d. RATIO AND TO CONDEMN THE POLICY OF DEFLATION.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON BART.

will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. J. A. wadia, Lalji Naranji, M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Madon, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Rahimtoo'a M. Chinoy, Govindlal Shivla', H. P. Mody, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. M. Dumasia Prof. Kale and others will address the meeting.

All are cordially invited to attend.

THE COAL WAR

"TRAMPLING MEN DOWN"

GRAVE LABOUR WARNING

PREMIER DENIES GOVT. RESPONSIBILITY

LONDON, Oct. 25.

5,000 more miners were working to-day making a total 2,46,000.

Herbert Smith's meeting at Wombwell to-day was banned by the police.

ACTING AS MINEOWNERS' COUNSEL.

Both the Houses of Parliament resumed their sittings to-day to renew the emergency regulations. Mr. Clynes leading the Opposition in the absence of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who is on a holiday in Africa, reported the absence of any Government statement which might ease the situation. It was true that some thousands of miners were driven back to the pits, but the end of dispute by exhaustion would simply be the beginning of further trouble in new form. Mr. Clynes urged that an end should be reached by some arrangement. He declared that Mr. Baldwin must liberate himself from the condition, where Miners and Labourites regarded him as Counsel for mine-owners (Loud Labour cheers).

"TRAMPLING DOWN MEN."

Mr. Lloyd George asked what was the object of trampling down men who were willing to come to accommodation. That was a method of barbarism (Labourite cheers). Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said, that a new class sense had been created. The Labour Party had not been making any headway before this struggle, but now their adherents had enoromously increased, while the Government was tumbling down. Our trade, as the Australian Premier Mr. Bruce said last week, was suffering, three millions being lost daily. He appealed to the Government to insist on fair settlement.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO MAKE PROPOSALS.

Mr. Baldwin whose speech was continually interrupted by Labourites said, that the Government were unable to make further proposals as the previous proposals had been rejected. He denied that Government were committed to anyone, or that they had passed the 8 hour Act under pressure. He meant what he said, when he described the owners' refusal to attend the Three-Party Conference as stupid, while the leadership of the Miners' Federation had been lamentably incompetent (Conservative cheers). It was for the contesting parties and not the Government to settle the dispute. The only thing he was quite clear about was, that there would never be much hope of a settlement so long as the affairs of industry had to be negotiated between the personalities who had attempted negotiation all this time.

The House of Commons adjourned further discussion on the emergency regulations.

BAN ON MR. COOK.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The freedom of speech was the subject of question, drawing attention to the prohibition of Mr. Cook's addressing two meetings in Staffordshire. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replying, explained that he had authorised, under the emergency regulations, the Chief Constables in the mining area, to prohibit meetings and processions held in connexion with the coal stoppage which were calculated to lead to breach of peace. In a recent speech in that neighbourhood Mr. Cook had said, "We can easily smash the police, dirty blue-bottle." The Chief of Police considered, that the local feeling was now worse, and therefore prohibited meetings yesterday. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks supported him.

In the distinguished strangers gallery Mr. Cook keenly listened to the debate seated next to the Maharajah of Burdwan.—Reuter.

CARGO BOATS FOR SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TRADE FECILITIES COMMITTEE'S COLD RESPONSE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who is now leaving for India has ordered for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Bombay, from Messrs. Lithgoes, Greenock two cargo boats with a deadweight of 8,000 tons and one of 5,900 tons at a price in the neighbourhood of 10 sterling per ton.

Interviewed by Reuter, Sir Samaldas said that the company would have ordered a larger number had he been successful in his application to the Trade Facilities Committee for a guarantee. He expressed the opinion, that the application of Indian company, wishing to place substantial orders in Great Britain at the time of unemployment in the ship-building yards, ought to have met with better treatment, but he expressed satisfaction that the reduced order had not gone outside Great Britain.—Reuter.

TO PREVENT DISRUPTION OF UNION.

DAN COETZEE JOINS S. AFRICAN PARTY.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 25.

A first-class political sensation has been caused by Mr. Dan Coetzee, Chairman of the Nationalist Party, Kimberley, joining the South African party. He explains that he is trying to "prevent disruption of the Union on the eve of the greatest political crisis that South Africa will ever see."—Reuter.

PERSIA AND THE SOVIET.

NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, October 26.

Teheran.—It is reported that a commercial agreement will soon be concluded between Persia and the Soviet Government by which the two Governments will exchange commodities to the value of 35 million tomag annually. The Russian exports will consist mainly of petrol and sugar and Persian exports cotton (15 millions), wool (10 millions) and miscellaneous for example rice, dry fruit, etc. (10 millions). Persian merchants must obtain authorisation from the Soviet officials in Persia for the export of commodities the price of which is to be fixed by the Soviet.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SPANISH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Negotiations are beginning very shortly between the British and the Spanish Governments, for the revision of Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty terms, which have not given complete satisfaction to either side. According to its terms, they could have been denounced by either side at six months notice, earliest date for such action being October 23rd. The treaty was not denounced on Saturday but notes have been exchanged providing that either Government can denounce it at any time between that date and April 23 next in the event of negotiations about to be started not leading to a satisfactory agreement.—B.O.W.

CALCUTTA SINGAPORE AIR SERVICE.

COBHAM'S SUGGESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In the Commons replying to the question with regard to Sir Cobham's suggestions, for improved meteorological and other facilities for regular air service between Calcutta and Singapore, Mr. Hoare said that before such service was instituted, any recommendations of Sir Cobham as the result of his visit would receive the fullest consideration from the authorities concerned.—Reuter's Special.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR FLIGHT.

SERVICES TO COMMENCE IN DECEMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Imperial Airways announce that the first of two passenger aeroplanes intended for Cairo-Karachi route will leave England between 15th December and 20th December. They will be the first of flight of 5 de Havilland "Hercules" aeroplanes, driven by 3 Bristol-Jupiter air-cooled engines with a total of over 1200 horse power which are being built specially for the new route. Sir Sefton Brancker and party will travel by one of the machines to Basra, while other will proceed only as far as Cairo. Accommodation for passengers will be available by both the machines. The fare from London to Cairo will be 50 sterling and to Basra 101 sterling.

SIR SAMUEL HAORE TO OPEN INDIAN ROUTE.

Sir Samuel and Lady Howre will leave on the third machine on 27th December and fly to Basra and from there to Karachi and from there to Karachi and Delhi constituting official opening of service.—Reuter.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

UNITED ACTION BY SEPARATION.

WORK IN CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

I

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The polling day is drawing near. This will be the third general elections under the Reform Act of 1919. The object of the elections is to ascertain the wishes of the electors. In self-governing countries this is done by Parties raising definite issues and appealing for support for Party candidates. Once the wishes are ascertained effect is given to them by the Party returned to power or by a coalition of Parties. Where the Parliament is omnipotent there is no difficulty about enforcing the wishes of the electors. But the Assembly in India is not omnipotent. Its powers are circumscribed. There is no Power in India which can amend the constitution itself. This is so thoroughly recognised that not even the Swarajists have deemed it worth while to promote a private Bill to amend the constitution. Mr. Patel himself would disallow it. It follows that Swaraj or Dominion Status, or Provincial autonomy is absolutely unattainable by any conceivable method of operating within the four corners of the Assembly. The British Parliament alone can amend the constitution. Here is some scope for work outside the Legislatures. It suggests the separation of Congress work from council work. It is unwise to neglect work among the British people or in the British Parliament. It is useless to build castles in the air by uniform and consistent obstruction in the Assembly. Its futility is really conceded by the impotent walk-out. It can no longer deceive the gods in the gallery—much less the intellegentsia of India. It has proved prejudicial as the enemies of India seize it as convenient excuse to retard the political progress by misrepresenting it as a threat or menace, and then proclaiming that Parliament will not be coerced by threats. Refusal to work the reforms is made the peg for refusing to accelerate further instalments. The lesson it teaches is to separate Congress work from Council work upon the principle of division of labour and to concentrate on essentials in the distinct spheres of work. United action in both the spheres can be facilitated by such separation.

The master-builders of the Congress made the Congress the spokesman of the nation. The out-look and method changed from time to time in sympathy with the growth of Indian Nationalism. From focussing public opinion for the redress of specific grievances it made Colonial self-government the creed of the Congress at the Surat split, but Mahatma Gandhi brought this ideal within the pole of practical politics. Methods changed. At Luck now the Congress became in essence a Home Rule League. It is a misfortune for the Congress to have deviated from the path of a League for Home Rule for interference with the Council's work. This is no doubt due to the fact that the attainment of Swaraj is the dominant aspiration of Congressmen. But this has led to irrelevant issues at every election. It was first "Boycott the Councils." It was next "Wreck the Councils." It is now "Congress in danger." This is the sorry pass to which the Congress is reduced by Swarajist tactics. How I wish that Mahatma Gandhi had achieved Swaraj and buried the Congress with all the honours of a Liberator. There is abundant work for the Congress to do outside the Councils. There can be no difference of opinion in the Congress about the attainment of Swaraj; but in the legislatures conflicting interests between Hindoos and Moslems, or between Capital and Labour are bound to arise. For effectiveness it appears to me that the Congress should leave the Legislatures to work on Party principles, and concentrate itself for work outside as a Home Rule League with the single purpose of obtaining Swaraj. And the most indispensable and the most imperative work is to do is to secure the goodwill of the Labour Party in exchange for the goodwill of India. The Labour Party has pledged itself to give Home Rule to India on the principle of self-determination. The Labour Party can therefore assure the role of an Indian Home Rule Party in the House of Commons after the manner of the Irish Home Rule Party while in opposition to some limited extent and thus prepare the way for a real self-governing constitution for India when it assumes the reins of Government. I will not elaborate at present other spheres of work in the country.

The next important matter is the formation of Parties for work in the Assembly. The Party system is indispensable for working democratic Institutions, but in India there is not much scope for the Party system in the Assembly as at present constituted. What is required is for members and leaders to examine carefully what can be done in the Assembly and form a Party for such work. Unfortunately we are all more or less quacks not excluding Mr. Jinnah. It would pay to import an expert to guide as to form a Party for work in the Assembly within the scope of the Acts. In the first place the Executive is irresponsible and irremoveable. Therefore even an overwhelming majority for any Party cannot assume the reigns of Government. We are asked to work an autocratic institution on democratic lines—the hardest and the most difficult task assigned to any people. The British themselves have not been subjected to such a trial or ordeal. However it must be faced. It is plain as a pikestaff that the only role assigned to the representatives of the people is the role of a standing opposition so far as the Assembly is concerned. The Opposition in England loses no opportunity to discredit the Party in office in order to step into its shoes. But the opposition in India must perforce work on more rational lines. It cannot act in the spirit of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction because the reverse powers of Government can surmount such obstruction. The obstruction 'qua' obstruction has no moral force behind it, and for this reason it has not the weight and value of a reasoned opposition on the merits of the case. Without neglecting the moral factor the opposition can under the conventions and rules of the Assembly demonstrate in many ways that they are thoroughly dissatisfied with the present machinery of Government. This can be done by votes of censure without furnishing an excuse for Government to resort to the reserved powers. My brief experience in the Assembly convinces me that without the attitude of uniform, continuous and consistent opposition it can press measures and oppose measures with effect and put the Executive in a false position if they ventured to utilise its reserved powers unjustifiably as they did in the case of the salt tax. This attitude will deprive the Government of their present excuse, and it would second and stimulate the efforts of the Congress in the country in the role of the Home Rule League for India. The majority can prevent all legislation and taxation prejudicial to the interests of the people, but they must always remember the reserve powers of Government; and, so long as opposition is based upon the merits of the measure reinforced by the proper spirit of the opposition no fault can be found with the opposition. The Government and the British people must be made to realise that the defective constitution is responsible for the existence of the opposition which would soon be divided into the Party system if the Executive were responsible and removeable. The aim of the opposition ought to be to create such an adverse opinion among the friends of India, and the lovers of justice and liberty in Great Britain. It is perhaps too late now to form a Party which will act as the Standing Opposition as it must do under the constitution, but it can coalesce after the election. I have every hope that all Parties will coalesce into a standing opposition. The Viceroy has more than once declared that he does not expect the surrender of honest opinion or the abandonment of national demands.

The Viceroy's utterance deviates substantially from the declaration in the preamble to the Act of 1919. According to the preamble the time and manner of advance could be determined by Parliament according to the measure of co-operation received from the representatives of the people. This was a diplomatic method for rallying the Liberals as in the days of Lord Morley. Lord Birkenhead has clearly indicated the nature of co-operation. He wants "real evidence of a desire to make the constitution a "success" among the people who were entitled to speak with representative authority." During the first triennium the Liberals tried to make it a "success", but they were treated with scant courtesy probably because they did not represent even a microscopic minority of the electors as they themselves admitted that they had no support in the country on account of the Congress boycott of the Councils. It was therefore quite unconstitutional on their part to remain in the Councils as members or ministers when they knew that they did not enjoy the confidence of the people. They betrayed the people by their conduct. Mr. Alexander Muddiman did not go so far as to insist upon evidence of a desire to make the constitution a success. He simply said:—"Help us to make the best of the present constitutional machine.....and we will without noise undertake to advance the date of the next constitutional inquiry". "We are not slaves of dates" said Lord Birkenhead. Given the requisite evidence he will be respond "at once generously and in no niggardly spirit." This may be camouflage. But whatever the prospect our path is plain. Whatever be the results of the election it is permissible to hope that the representatives of the people will set aside their differences and combine to act as His Majesty's opposition on the lines of the Responsive Co-operation Party. Even the great thunderer of London, the "Times", has blessed the responsive note. "If the next session of the Indian National Congress had courage to follow the "Responsivist" current it will furnish an argument for accelerating the appointment of the Statutory Commission." I am constrained to confess that this is the achievement of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. There would be no acceleration if the Liberals swayed the Councils. It would be a part of prudence and wisdom to be content for the present with this achievement and strike the Responsivist Note.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Oct. 25.

ACCEPT AND FIGHT FOR MORE.

PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIVIST PROGRAMME.

A public meeting of the voters of the C Ward was held in the compound or Narnaranyan temple, Kalbadevi Road under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the Responsive Co-operation Party on Sunday night, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Kalyandar J. Desai, Messrs. Hanumanji Potdar, Chivdas Champsey and Pandit Ananda priyaji of Baroda addressed the meeting on the coming Elections." The meeting was well-attended and Jadavji Maharaj, the well-known Guru of Vaishnavas in Bobay was amongst those present.

Mr. Jayakar, in opening the proceedings of the night, said that the Responsive Co-operation Party stood for certain principles in politics for which they were called by those who differred from them, by names. It was neither the time nor the place to go into the several allegations made by their friends opposite on the Responsivists because the charges were all refuted already He appealed, to the voters of the Kalbadevi Ward to listen to the different speakers of the night patiently on the genesis of the Responsivist principles and then decide for themselves whether their policy and programme were the best of the whole lot placed before the country by different parties or not And if they thought that they were, they should vote for the Responsivist candidates at the ensuing general elections.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal said that the Responsive Co-operation party was formed on the basis of the policy enunciated by the late Lokmanya Tilak at the time of the Amritsar sessions of the Congress. Their principle was to take as much as was given by the way of Reforms and to fight for more To reject half of one thing if the whole of it was not coming forth, was no wise policy at least in politics. The legislatures where the majority was that of members elected by the various constituencies, were a seat of power in the country and by capturing that power, it could be used effectively in the interests of the country. The Ministerial posts were posts carrying some power and responsibility with them—power which, if placed in the hands of proper, patriotic persons, might do a lot of good to the country Although diarchy was there, a strong-minded minister could carry out his aim successfully without any hindrance whatsoever. It was, therefore, that the Responsivists wanted to usurp all responsible offices in the Government and use them for the good of the people.

Proceeding, the speaker regretted the cropping up of too many parties in the country, and said that the Swarajist policy which had been pursued for three years as a trial had completely failed. Obstruction from within the legislatures was not possible until the nationalists were returned in a large majority and the communal differences were removed. Two communities fighting against each other for little concessions from an alien bureaucracy could not do any good to the country. The Swarajists had after their failure in the legislatures decided to walk-out of the Councils and watch the proceedings from the visitors lobby (Laughter) The speaker could not follow how the walk-out had done any good to the country or how Swaraj had come an inch nearer by such walks-out and walks-in. Co-operation with the Government in case of a measure for the good of the people and opposition where necessary was the policy of the Responsivists, who wanted to use the Reforms for attaining full Swaraj, Responsive Co-operation, except the acceptance of Ministerships—and not all posts of power and responsibility—was actually followed by the Swarajists who were boasting of continuous and consistent obstruction, all along, in almost all the Councils including the Assembly. The Responsivists wanted them to go a step further and capture Ministerships, also on the ground of the Swarajists' own principle of capturing places to keep out unworthy and unpatriotic men who may misuse the power placed in their hands Concluding, the Raja Bahadur said that their policy was bound to attract all nationalists and patriotic men eventually.

Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai said that he was convinced of the futility of the Swarajist programme. There were only two courses left open to them, either to boycott the the Councils and concentrate the whole of their attention on the constructive programme or to enter legislatures with the ostensible object of working the Constitution of the best advantage of the country. The formed course, he said, was certainly far better and more honourable. But there were some amongst the Indians who had faith in constitutional progress of the country; and for them the best course was to go to the legislatures, take advantage of every opportunity given there for the betterment of the people and fight for more powers. Going in the Councils and trying to obstruct the business there was a fruitless task as had been proved by the action of the Swarajists.

"WILD GOOSE CHASE".

LALAJI ON SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 25.

The Independent Congress Party have opened their election campaign in the Central Provinces. A strong contingent of Party Leaders headed by Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. E. Raghavendrarao, Sir Hari Singh Gour Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargava, Babu Kunjbeharilal, Mr. Agnihotri reached Saugor on the morning of 24th and were received by thousands of people at the railway station with great ovation.

SWARAJIST TACTICS.

Lala Lajpatrai said, the main object of his visit to this province was to try to educate the electorate and induce the public to a course of political action that was conducive to the best interests of the country and their province. He maintained that the Independent Congress Party was true to the ideals of the Indian National Congress and had no quarrel with it. But they were certainly opposed to the Swarajists' Congress which did not reflect the changed mental attitude of the people towards the existing political conditions. Referring to the Congress election manifesto with its unmerited ungrateful flings at the C. P. Swarajists of 1924 and 25 he said that in his opinion the C. P. was the one Province which had carried as far as it could the wild goose chase of consistent and uniform obstruction policy of the Swarajya Party at least in 1925, and as a result thereof the Province had suffered considerably in its moral and material development.

A BETTER WAY.

As a majority party it was their privilege to have controlled Government to a very great extent in all measures relating to the welfare of the people without yielding one inch in their resistence to the bureaucracy. That would have been decidedly a better way of letting the legislature function than the one they followed. In their election manifesto they claimed credit for having done so in the central and provincial legislatures where they were in a minority. If that credit was well earned in the provinces where they were in a majority it would have been still better earned in this province where they were in an absolute and effective majority. They could have done much good work even without assuming the administrative responsibility of the transferred departments. Refusal to accept offices was a perfectly honourable course of action if it raised the loss of national self-respect.

FROM OBSTRUCTION TO CO-OPERATION.

Referring to the transformation of Swarajist political programme he said that they began by professing wholesale obstruction and ended by practising wholesale co-operation with the bureaucracy by walking into the government lobbies on more than one occasion. They went to destroy the bureaucratic power but remained to strengthen it in order to humiliate the progressive parties that did not agree with them. The Swarajist policy was a policy of uncertainty and rigid obedience to the political egotism of its leader.

Mr. Lajpatrai then commended the candidature of the nominees of the Independent Congress Party to the acceptance of the electorates in the C. P.—A. P.

ELECTION MEETING AT JALGAON.

ATTEMPTS AT ROWDYISM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOLI, Oct. 25.

A crowded meeting of more than two thousand people was held at Jalgaon on Sunday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Senaikar, a prominent pleader when pleaders, prominent merchants and other leading citizens were present. After an effective speech by Shankarrao Deo lasting for forty-five minutes, the President inquired of the Responsivist leaders whether they would speak. Having received 'yes' the President declared that he would allow two Responsivists and two Congressmen to speak nine minutes each as the time at their disposal was very short.

The Responsivists who, it seems, had come with a predetermination to create rowdyism and break the meeting refused to bow to the decision of the President. Mr. D. V. Joshi, the leader, began to make a speech demanding for them as much time as the provincial speakers. The President regretted he could not comply with the desire of Mr. Joshi. At this, many other persons belonging to the Responsivists' camp began addressing the President all at once, and created confusion, President again and again requested them to keep quite but they remained obstinate. At this stage, the police came and tried to create order.

Mr. Rajamal delivered his speech in spite of the rowdy opposition of the Responsivists, and was listened to by hundreds of other persons who were sitting calmly and quietly while the Responsivists continued to create disorder and noise. After Rajamal the President requested Mr. Annasaheb Paranjipye to speak, but a section of the audience preferred to be quiet and continued to make noise. The President after waiting for some time, declared the meeting disolved.

Next morning there was a successful meeting held at Chalisgaon. Shankerrao Deo and Annusaheb Paranjpye addressed the meeting. The audience appeared to be fully inclined towards the Congress cause.

MR. BIRLA'S TOUR IN GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PADRAUNA, Oct. 25.

Mr. Ghanashyamdas Birla continued his election campaign in the district of Gorakhpur yesterday. He reached Salempur on the 24th morning where he was received by a large number of local citizens. After delivering a short speech there, he left for Barhaij where he was received by the elite of the town and after visiting his friends and admirers, he addressed a large meeting at 3 o'clock the audience consisting of about 1500 persons. Mr. Birla then left by motor at 4 o'clock for Tahsil Deoria where he reached at 5. A crowd of 1500 persons was waiting to receive him at the out-skirt of the town near the District Board office. An address was presented to him on behalf of the District Board after which he drove straight to the place of meeting where an audience consisting of about 5000 persons was waiting. He rose to speak amid loud cheers. He discussed at length as to how the Swarajists had ignored the interests of the country generally, and that of the Hindus particularly. He cited the instance of the Agra Tenancy Bill which was passed by the Swarajists greatly to the disadvantage of the zemindars as well as the tenants.

Referring to the queries of the Swarajists as to what was common between the Hindu Sabha movement and the election Mr. Birla remarked that Pt. Maxmuller, the German philosopher, used to describe Hindus as eating, sleeping and speaking religion, and let it be added, suggested Mr. Birla, that they also voted religion. He was followed by other speakers who all supported Mr. Birla's candidature.

Mr. Birla arrived at Padrauna on Monday from Deoria via Kasia. Here he received two addresses. One was presented by the public of Kasia and the other by the Hindu Sabha at Padrauna. Mr. Birla addressing huge meeting of 6000 persons explained the difference between the Swarajist principle and that of the Independent Congress party. He also explained under what circumstances Lalaji, Malaviyaji and others had to form the Independent Congress Party. The party left Padrauna in the evening and reached Tamkohi at 8 p.m. Nearly 8000 persons had gathered here to receive him but they had to go disappointed as he did not reach at the fixed time on account of the road being in a very bad condition. He will address a meeting here to-day and will leave for Hata Gauri and Rudrapur.

MR. S. M. RAHMAN ELECTED UNOPPOSED.

(By a Correspondent.)

Mr. S. M. Rahman, pleader, the moving spirit in the Muslim political circles of Berar goes unopposed to the C. P. Legislative Council. He is the only candidate from Berar who is returned uncontested to the Local Council.

POLICE COURTS AND ELECTION.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who is seeking the support of University Graduates at the ensuing elections, paid a visit to the Mazagon Police Court Bar on Tuesday afternoon. He was met by a large number of pleaders and had an informal discussion with them.

THE RIGHT ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—When I attended the meeting of the Parsees on Saturday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall little did I imagine that the meeting would be treated to something novel. While the rest of the candidates were telling us as to what they did and what they would do and while they were asking the Parsees to vote solidly for each of them, one at least among them rose to the occasion and struck a truly original and a patriotic note. Mr. Patel instead of asking people to vote for him solidly asked the Parsees to remember that if they failed to support and return Mr. Nariman to the Legislature the Parsees would be not only cutting their own nose but also that of the Presidency. It was magnanimity, worthy of the man who when the country needed men to work, responded to the call, gave up a lucrative practice and threw himself heart and soul into the movement. What a refreshing contrast to that usually seen in public meetings where one finds nothing else but abuse and ridicule poured on rival candidates and parties. I earnestly appeal to all my right thinking Parsee and Non-Parsee brethren to lay aside communal prejudices and to vote for genuine men only and if they do so they would not vote for any but K. F. Nariman and Jehangir Patel.—Yours, etc.

F. S. PAVRI.

APPEAL TO S. INDIAN VOTERS.

Mr. Satyamurti has issued the following appeal to the South Indian voters of Bombay:—

I desire to make a very earnest appeal to the voters of Bombay to support whole heartedly the candidatures of the following Congress candidates to the Council and the Assembly for Bombay City. They are disciplined soldiers in the fight for Swaraj. As against them stand men who have no mind of their own and who have no definite political programme. The Indian National Congress expects every voter to do his or her duty and return Congress candidates at the top of the polls. As a South Indian myself, I make a special appeal to the South Indian voters of Bombay to vindicate South Indian well known loyalty to the Congress by unhesitating and hearty support of the Congress candidates.

Legislative Assembly: Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Legislative Council: Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. B. T. Desai; Sjt. Purshotim Tricumdass Sjt. F. J. Ginwalla and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

AN EX-MINISTER RETURNED UNCONTESTED.

(By a Correspondent.)

Mr. Syed Hifazat Ali, ex-Minister, C. P. Government, is elected unopposed from the Muslim Constituency of the Hoshungabad Division.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday 31st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. M. R. Jaykar N. M. Dumasia and Jamnadas Mehta are invited to place before the electors the record of their work in their respective Legislatures.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT KALVADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at Zaver Bang (Narnarayan Mandir) on the Kalbadevi Road to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Purshottam Tricumdas and others will speak on the ensuing Council elections. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

WORLI VOTERS' MEETING.

A public meeting convened by the ratepayers, voters and residents of Worlee, Ferguson Road, and DeLisle Road, will be held on Sunday (the 31st instant) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Ferguson Road, Worlee Naka, opposite the Shree Satyanarayan Temple when all the candidates standing for the ensuing Bombay Legislative Council (Bombay North) are requested to be present and address the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party a Public Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 9 p.m. at Bhat Bazar, near Fountain, Mandvi, Messrs. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, Baptista, Seth Mowji Govindji, Seth Shivdas Chapsey, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak. Seth Lakhmidas Tairsey has kindly consented to preside.

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

PROFS. WADIA AND JOSHI'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Profs. P. A. Wadia and G. S. Joshi will speak on the Currency problem and Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

SOME CURRENCY TOPICS.

A DISASTROUS RATIO.

(By "KRISTODAS.")

It is but right and proper that the Currency agitation should be kept up throughout the country till the Currency Bill is considered by the Legislative Assembly as the danger is, otherwise, that the popular case may go by default. Not only this but the agitation is carried on, on the other side viogorously, no less a man than the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett himself leading the movement. His speech before the Burma Chamber of Commerce was a fightinng speech intended mainly against the commercial world of Bombay which has now become a veritable red-rag to him. Bombay has for sometime past fallen in bad odour with the Government of India, particularly because it is from this Province mainly that the greatest exposures of the financial policy of the Government of India have come. It was Bombay which led the agitation with regard to the Reverse Councils in 1920-21 and it is Bombay again now which is leading the agitation against the unfair and unjust attempt to foist down an unsuitable ratio of the Rupee to gold upon an unwilling country. Sir Basil Blackett, therefore, tries to make out that the present weakening tendency of the Exchange is due to the bear speculation in this city. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in a recent interview, has very pertinently maintained that there has been no bear raids in Bombay. It is a wonder how Sir Basil Blackett has got this idea that Bombay is speculating again with a view to depreciate the Exchange. There is an unfortunate impression among a section of the people in other Provinces that Bombay is extremely speculative. This impression is exploited by members of the Government for their own purposes. They try to capture votes of other Provinces against Bombay whenever there is any question relating to Bombay before the Legislature. Sir Basil Blackett has also, I fear, similarly tried to create a prejudice in other Provinces with regard to the so-called operations of Bombay in the matter of exchange. Such misleading statements are likely to befog the real issue which is whether the policy of deflation recently followed by the Government to such a large extent is or is not fraught with grave dangers to the country at large. The Government seem to have made up their mind to fix the ratio at 1s. 6d., and Sir Basil Blackett has already begun to say that the question of the ratio is merely a dead issue. If it is a dead issue, Sir Basil Blackett atleast is paying more attention to it than if it were a live issue, for there is no doubt that it is only to keep up the exchange at the rate proposed to be fixed by the Government that the deflation operations have been commenced. These operations may keep up the exchange for a short while but at a heavy cost to trade and industries. If there was any necessity for deflation the Reverse Councils should have been sold, but Government know very well that the policy of selling Reverse Councils has been so notoriously known to the public that there will be a hue and cry throughout the land against it. The only other remaining expedient was therefore tried by the Government so that the public might not know that this policy of deflation was, after all, the same thing as selling Reverse Councils, though parading under a different name. The memory of the crores of rupees loss incurred on the sale of Reverse Councils is still oppressing the Indian people, who would not naturally like parting with about 12 1/2 crores of rupees worth of gold which would bedrain on the not too heavy gold resources. It merely serves to show what efforts have to be made to keep up the exchange at 1s. 6d. which the Royal Currency Commission and the Finance Department of the Government think, in their wisdom, to be quite a natural ratio for this country!

ADVERSE EFFECTS ON INDUSTRIES.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber had shown in their evidence before the Tariff Board the disastrous effects of the 1s. 6d. ratio on the progress of the Cotton Textile Industry and the Bombay Millowners' Association also in their statement to that Board had emphasised the importance and value of the ratio from the point of view of the Textile Industry. There is now some equally weighty evidence forthcoming from Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. B. F. Madon, with regard to the adverse effects of the present unnatural ratio upon the Cotton Taxtile Industry. Thus Sir Purshotamdas said that the policy of the drastic deflations resorted to by the Government had indirectly has been responsible for crippling the credit resources to many an industrial concern and that the forcing up of Indian exchange to 1s. 6d. had given a handicap to the industry of 12 1/2 per cent. and it was likely to continue so long as full adjustment of prices, wages, transport, etc. had not taken place to the higher rate. Mr. Madon also proceeded in the same way and observed that the twisting up of exchange by two pence has resulted in the prices of the principal agricultural products being lowered by 12 1/2 per cent. than what would otherwise be. The exchange manupulation is, therefore, to a large extent responsible for the reduction in the purchasing power of the ryot, because his net surplus per acre is reduced by much more than 12 1/2 percent. As the President of the Tariff Board remarked this enquiry is not an enquiry into the currency conditions of the country, but the questions which are referred to this Board are affected in a vital manner by the exchange problem and if they refuse to give any importance to the influence of currency and exchange questions they will be merely shutting their eyes ostrich-like to the besetting danger. The Tariff Board, therefore, will have in their report which is now being prepared to accord due importance to the Currency and Exchange problems and base their recommendations accordingly. I am sure that if the Tariff Board after a full mature and deliberate consideration of all the issues before them give it as their opinion that the exchange policy of the Government was responsible to no small extent for the present depression in the Textile Industry, such an opinion would go a great way with the members of the Indian Legislature when they come to consider the Currency Bill.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT.

The Currency Commission and Sir Basil Blackett are defending their previous 18d. ratio on the grounds of the so-called adjustment of prices. Sir Purshotamdas in a recent interview showed how the prices were getting down so far as to make it unprofitable for an agriculturist to raise his crops. Support to this statement is found in the Calcutta letter of the London Times Trade Supplement. The writer of that letter observes that the cultivators cannot hold out indefinitely despite the propoganda urging to stop a portion of his crop and sow short next season, and that it must therefore be assumed that atleast a hundred lakhs of bales will come forward, business, however, proceeding on the basis that a heavy reduction in acreage is certain next year. What is more, he emphasised that the cost of cultivating jute cannot be put at lower than Rs. 6/8 a maund and though last season, according to an official calculation, the cultivators realised Rs. 18/- a maund (Rs. 16/- is a more likely figure), he cannot be expected to sow as freely when price drops as at present Rs. 10/- or below. This statement is extremely significant to show how it is not Bombay alone which suffers or is likely to suffer through the perverted exchange policy, but the agricultural c'asses of the whole of India. What is still more important to note is that the writer of the Calctta letter admits that with jute, tea, coal and cotton prices all on a low level a decline in the aggregate value of the Indian exports this year would appear to be assured. This would reduce the balance of trade in our favour and may cause a great difficulty in maintaining the exchange at 1s. 6d. He says that though stablisation at the current level remains the general expectation "an attempt is made to conceal the fact that a reversion to 1s. 4d. would afford a substantial stimulus not only merely to the industries whose interests find an expressing at Bombay but also to keep coal ad other industries whose headquarters are at Calcutta and his point of view was indicated only in very vague and general term in the evidence submitted to the Currency Commission. It is also said that 'while therefore 18d. remains the most probable and possibly the most desirable rate it would be overstating the case in its favour to suggest that a reversion to the old rate would fail to yield to substantially benefit the exporters and indirectly even the importers." There is nothing in this letter of all those charges regarding the agitation against the 18d. ratio being of a ludicrous nature as Sir Basil Blackett is fond of saying. There is a free and frank recognition of the value and importance of the 16d. ratio not only to exporters but also to importers which means to the whole of the trade of India. The writer of the above letter is evidently committed to certain particular views and cannot move out of those grooves. All the facts, however, mentioned in his letter go to support the 16d. ratio.

THE BACKBAY RECLAMATION AGAIN.

It is one of the paradoxes so very familiar in this country of paradoxes that important Commissions and Committees when they want any information from people living in England do not invite them as witnesses here but cross 6,000 miles of sea and land to afford those witnesses the pleasurable convenience of going only 10 minutes or half an hour in a bus or tube to be heard by those Commissions or Committees. Such an experience is unheard of in any country, but we have got it with a vengeance. Thus recently only the Royal Commission on Currency heard a deal of evidence in London, evidence which, it is most probable, affected their finances. Similarly the Backbay Enquiry Committee which is specially relating to Bombay moved 6,000 miles away to London to hear, in the cool and shaded chambers of the India Office, evidence of about half a dozen or one dozen people who could have been and should have been called out here. Lord Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan were important witnesses and the Committee obviously had got powers to call them out here instead of proceeding to London at a considerable expense to the taxpayers of the country. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad similarly should have been examined in Bombay and not in London, while the different Engineers and Dredging experts etc. also should have been called out here. All those people were connected with the Backbay Reclamation and were to some extent or other responsible for the management and administration of the whole show. Was it not. therefore fair and just that the Committee should have called them out here for their examination and not have gone to London to examine them? London after all is an Imperial city and the three most important witnesses namely Baron Lloyd, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had their heads evidently full of this Imperialism, for their evidence shows supreme contempt for the wish and feelings of the people of the land who were once their paymasters. Sir Henry Lawrence refused to believe that this Presidency is overtaxed while Sir Chimanlal Setalvad would ascribe all the present agitation to certain private vested interests. Baron Lloyd also thinks and speaks in the same vein and with a Royal gesture of 'let it pass,' gives a snub to the Indian members of the Committee who had the temerity to ask his Lordship certain questions. He does not repent of 'Lloyds Folly,' but wants to show how he was one of the great benefactors of Bombay through this Reclamation scheme. The peculiar colouring which the evidence has taken on whilst the Committee moved to London would not have been apparent had the Committee continued its sittings in Bombay. It is said that the Chameleon changes its colour according to its physical surroundings and so the evidence before the Backbay Committee also changes its colour according to the physical surroundings of the Committee. To crown all this the Bombay Government has announced its decisions with regard to the interim report of the Mears Committee. Blocks Nos. 1 and 8 which were nearly complete have, of course, to be filled up. With regard to this there was not much difference among popular witnesses. The filling up of block No. 2, however, was not approved by Mr. Laji Naranji on the Kay Committee though the Kay Committee approved of it. The worst case, however, is that of block No. 7 which was disapproved by the Kay Committee and with regard to which the Mears Committee kept an open mind. The Government of Bombay, however, not profiting evidently by the lessons of the past has again, reckessly decided to fill it up with the result that lakhs of yards of land will be thrown on the market within the next few years when there is no demand for it, nor is there any likely demand to arise in the near future. These reports of Commissions and Committees and these decisions of the Government furnish an endless process of farcical interludes to the progress report of the country. The tragedy lies in the fact that despite these decisions, despite executive orders emanating against the expressed resolutions of the Legislature, some of us still find it hard to withhold our support from the Government in the administration of this country.

COMMERCE AND LEGISLATURE.

There is a great necessity for representatives of trade and industries being elected to the different Legislatures, specially to the Legislative Assembly, where important questions relating to finance, currency, tariffs, etc., are likely to be discussed and considered. Unfortunately, the business community has not yet awakened to the full necessity of taking part in the different elections in the country and the necessity of having its own representatives elected. It is not necessary to have a separate party for this purpose, for there are more than sufficient parties in the land, but the different Chambers of Commerce can surely examine the qualifications of candidates and see who are the most likely to be useful in the Legislatures to trade and industries. Mr. S. N. Haji who is standing from the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency is connected with an important steamship company the only big Indian shipping company in the country and has a remarkably close and intimate experience of the working of the Legislative Assembly by his stay in Delhi and Simla in connection with the work of his company. There are several candidates against Mr. Haji amongst them being such stalwarts as Mr. Kelkar and Kanadikar. Mr. Haji, however, is the only candidate with commercial qualifications and, in a House which has, unfortunately, always got a dearth of commercial and economic talents, his presence would be a welcome one indeed. The Congress has not put up any candidate in the Central Division and the businessmen, therefore, who are voters for the Assembly in the Central Division can very well throw in their whole strength for Mr. Haji, so that commercial interests will have one more able exponent. In this connection I should also like to emphasise that the electors must make it a point of ascertaining from the different candidates their views with regard to some of the burining, commercial and economic questions of the day. Thus, I should like to know what are the views of a particular candidate with regard to the present exchange policy of the Government or to put it shortly whether he is a sixteenpence-walla or an eighteenpence-walla. The next question would be what his attitude is, with regard to the protection policy for the Indian industries. The Tariff Board will submit their report before the end of the year and it is most likely that the Government of India will submit their proposals on the report to the Legislative Assembly in the winter session. The different candidates, therefore, must make their viewpoint definitely clear, whether they would support any suggestions meant to out the foreign competitors of our local industries from this country or whether they will have a compromise with the foreign competitors to the harm and detriment of our trade and industries. There is also another question, whether the candidate is in favour of the development of Indian shipping and ship building by the methods recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee as also by other methods, and whether they would vote for any bills or resolutions which may be brought forward in the Legislative Assembly on that count. All these questions are crucial ones and I should wish that the different candidates should announce their particular viewpoint with regard to all such questions publicly, so that there be afterwards no doubts left in the minds of businessmen as to which would prove the most suitable candidates from the point of view of trade and industries. Vague promises vaguely given would prove harmful both to the candidate and to the electorates.

ORIGINS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

A TALK WITH PROF, N. N. GANGOOLI.

(BY FREDOON KABRAJI).

I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. N. N. Gangooli last year in London. I remember how he impressed his friends in London with his deep sympathy for the poor Indian cultivator. As professor of Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta and as a practical Agriculturist, Prof. Gangooli's knowledge and experience of Indian Agriculture, could be trusted. The paramount question before the country was then as it is now in Prof. Gangooli's opinion the question of complete rural education and reconstruction. Before Indian politics or Empire politics came the need of the economic well-being of the millions of our rural population who live directly or indirectly by Agriculture. The masses of India might be a power to our elbow if we could do something to raise their entire standard of life and turn their outlook from the individualistic angle of ignorant, fatalistic, half-hearted, debt-laden, penny-wise-pound-foolish suicidal effort to the co-operative angle of well-informed, hopeful, whole-hearted, debt-free, economic life-giving effort. That broadly has been the conviction of Prof. Gangooli with which he has been inspiring, the Secretary-of-State, the conservative British Press, the Imperialists, the officials and non-officials, the English and Indians equally, and steadily for the last two years. He is not unsympathetic to Indian political aspiration. He is far more sympathetic to Indian rural aspirations. And there Prof. Gangooli goes to the root of the matter. Unless you raise the economic standard of the rural population, unless you deliver them from their hereditary bondage to the zemindar, and their abysmal poverty, how else are you going to achieve that universal democracy, in India which would, indeed must, progressively realise self-government? How are you to have democratic self-government without first having a democracy? The whole of Prof. Gangooli's effort to canvass official and public opinion both in England and in India, in favour of the most comprehensive rural reconstruction of the lot of our agricultural millions, is therefore, a truly democratic effort, nay even more, a national effort, in so far as it goes to the root of our backwardness as a nation, which is our poverty as a country. Remove this poverty by educating the rural population in the care of their health, in the benefits of co-operation and intensive agriculture, in the practice of the various subsidiary industries, in the knowledge of profitable and scientific Dairying, Live-Stock and Poultry Management, Irrigation and Labour-Saving inventions, Co-operative Banking and insurance and you will be removing the one serious obstacle to Swaraj. A country that can boast such an enlightened democracy as India in the future must produce out of these beginnings of rural reconstruction, can never remain behind as a nation. It must command Swaraj and get it for the asking because its economic foundations are healthy and sound.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

I may have developed a thesis from Prof. Gangooli's premises. If the thesis is crude, I am to blame. Prof. Gangooli's premises still remain sound. The most important question before the country to-day, is still as Prof. Gangooli believes, the question of rural reconstruction in all those aspects that have a bearing on intensive agriculture. I asked Prof. Gangooli to-day, whether he thought the Presidency Agricultural Show did touch the whole question of rural reconstruction, and he was glad to reply that it did. No one who has seen the Show, or as would be more accurate to say, something of the show since it is too "mammoth" to be seen in a day or two,—no one who has seen something of the Show could say that there is any aspect of rural reconstruction, however, small, left out. But that is by the way.

I asked Prof. Gangooli whether he believed that this Presidency Show would really bring its lessons home to the poor cultivator for whom it is intended. "It will," replied Prof. Gangooli. "The poor cultivator must give up his individualistic outlook" he said, "and rely on co-operation. A cultivator who learns at the Exhibition that pigs alone do 70 lakhs worth of damage to his crops will not want to persist in individual efforts. He will see the model showing how 50 miles of solid wall were built in one place in N. Canara by co-operation, and he will come to believe in co-operation.

"But" I ventured, "Are there not many of our unfortunate cultivators too poor and too depressed even to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation? What about them?"

"That difficulty must be met on its merits. The regional characteristics of their district must be taken into account in recommending a remedy to them. You see the Royal Commission is like a board of doctors who are met to diagnose the different causes affecting the health of the rural population. Before we write out our prescription we must take regional characteristics into account. Where a district produces the requisite raw materials, we would recommend certain suitable subsidiary hand-industries, which might supplement the earnings of the very poor ryot and thus gradually bring him into line with those of his fellows who are able to afford to invest in co-operative societies."

Prof. Gangooli would tell us in London that his nationalism agreed with Gandhi's nationalism in as much as his ways of approach upto a point were the same. Gandhi aimed at the economic regeneration of India by placing all his emphasis on Spinning; while he believed that the question of India's economic regeneration was much wider than that. Spinning is a most vital cottage industry, in Prof. Gangooli's opinion, but it does not answer the purpose in districts where the raw materials are wanting. The remedy must fit the disease. Spinning is not a panacea for all ills. But where applicable, Prof. Gangooli readily admits the need for the encouragement of Spinning as a subsidiary industry and welcomes the representation of the charkha and other spinning and weaving implements in the Hand-Weaving Court at the Exhibition.

SERVANTS OF RURAL INDIA.

We have to create public opinion on the subject of rural reconstruction. That is Prof. Gangooli's belief. And he asks, "Why do our papers not give their views on the subject? If the subject is one of national importance, why do the various papers of different political faiths not give their different views on the subject? Having educated the public on the question and created a strong public opinion, the Maharajahs, and Princes and leading men could give a strong practical lead by helping with better cattle, better implements, etc., and their enthusiasm would filter down from them to the masses. Thus a country-wide movement of immense significance could be set on foot" In this connection Prof. Gangooli heartily applauds Dr. H. H. Mann's suggestion of forming "A Servants of Rural India Society" which expresses the spirit in which the question can be best treated.

Ever since February 1924, Prof. Gangooli has tried to enlist public and government support in England for this question. The response which he failed to get from a Labour Government he has succeeded in getting from a Tory Government. First "The Times" published a few letters from Prof. Gangooli on the subject of Indian rural economics. Then a small meeting of critics was held in the Guild House at Eccleston Square with Sir Michael Sadler in the chair. And then, if I remember right, it was at the Caxton Hall that the first public suggestion of a Royal Commission was made by Prof. Gangooli. Followed a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Westminster addressed by Prof. Gangooli in December 1925. And thus out of the determined efforts largely of one man—an Indian who is not the less patriotic because he believes that the question of rural reconstruction in all its aspects should precede party politics—the Royal Commission was born. And if the Commission keeps its one object of diagnosing the causes of our country's poverty and describing remedies to fit the disease in each district—steadily in view, it will truly have inaugurated a "Servants of Rural India Society" for which India will have cause to be grateful.

POONA CITY ELECTIONS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to correct some of the inaccurate statements, made by your correspondent in his Poona letter, published in the Chronicle of 29th. nstant.

(1). The so-called reliable information of your correspondent that Seth Lallubhai Damodardas had not applied to the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is, I am sorry to write, quite wrong. The following is a literal translation of the receipt, given by the clerk of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, when the application was handed over to him.

The Receipt 'Received the packet about the Council candidature, sent by R. B. Seth Lalubhai Damodardas to the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on 16-10-26.

(Signature) S. D. KALE.

That a good deal of valuable time would pass away before a reply was received from the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was a foregone conclusion, as the Executive is solely composed of Responsivists. The time at the disposal for propaganda being very short, the Working Committee was immediately approached by telegram and the candidature was promptly sanctioned by it. Before approaching the working Committee, Lallubhai Seth had duly signed all the required Congress pledges, necessary for making him a legitimate candidate, standing on behalf of the Indian National Congress. So, the doubts expressed by your correspondent whether Seth Lallubhai was constitutionally adopted by the Congress, are on the very face of it groundless.

As for the views expressed by your correspondent about the chances of different candidates in the Election, I have nothing to say. There are his own personal opinions and I need not quarrel with him for holding them. He laughs best who laughs last.

Yours etc.,
Ganeshshastri Joshi,
Secretary, Poona City Congress Committee.

IDEAS FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

CINEMA BUSINESS.

—Mr Amar Nath Gupta, Cinematographer, Thamaing, Kamayut, Burma, sends the following to "Industry."—

I read the unemployment scheme in your paper with much interest and appreciation and beg to submit an idea for the unemployed.

Cinema is one of the greatest industries of the world but in India it is in a very backward position and offers a great scope for both the small capitalist and the big financier.

Any young man who can afford to lay out a capital of about 500/- rupees can buy a set as follows and earn a decent income.

Camera (small suitable for Topical and Advt. films) about	400	0	0
Darkroom Tanks, etc.	100	0	0
Total Rs.	500	0	

Instructions to work the camera will be supplied by any firm from whom the camera is bought and it is not very difficult to learn sufficiently to do ordinary film taking work. Film, both negative and positive, will cost about -14|- per foot and the worker may easily secure orders for making advertisement films at Rs. 2/- per foot. Besides he may be on the look-out for important events and take their films which fetch very high prices My estimate is that even if 2 orders a month be secured of a 100 feet film, about Rs. 300/- p. m. nett can be earned.

It is not a pen and paper scheme but I am actually engaged in this line, though instead of doing much advertisement work I take up work in various film companies as Cinematographer. I started work as stated above with an ordinary camera but now possess one of the finest makes besides having travelled all over the East on expenses out of this business.

Please note that generally people think this business requires lacs and lacs but it is a wrong idea. Of course in foreign countries they spend crores but the case in India is quite different. There are no such large firms here to compete with. I know of many firms who started this with a capital of Rs 6/7000 and are now in a most prosperous condition in Burma. I know many firms in India fail in this business but the sole secret of their failure is that they think too much of themselves and do not take help of real artistes. Besides I know of many firms who failed only because their partners quarelled either for taking their own stories or the leading parts.

At present an ordinarily good Cinema producing outfit costs only about 4000/- and 6000/- is sufficient to make one small 7/8 parts picture, which if ordinarily good brings at least double the amount.

The Executive Committee of the Upper India Journalists' Association, Delhi, has passed a condolence resolution over the untimely death of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu", Madras.

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Universally appreciated for over 35 years as
THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.
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Specific for Infantile fits (Convulsions) per phial.. Rs. 5-0-0
POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.
Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTUREE:

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496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

ALLEGED MURDER.

GIRL WIFE ACQUITTED OF CHARGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

An interesting case involving a charge of alleged murder against a girl-wife, was decided by Mr. A. C. Wild, District and Sessions Judge, Poona, who agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" brought in by the jury acquitted the accused.

The facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence showed that a Mahar named Bhimya living in Ambhu village, Khed Taluka, married a girl named Manjula when she was four years of age. A year or two later he contracted another marriage, this time with a girl of marriageable age. The second ceremony was according to what is known among the Mahars as Pat-marriage. On the 1st May last on Manjula the girl wife coming of age her father took her to the house of her husband. Here she was asked to prepare a meal and it is alleged mixed arsenic with the food. Bhimya, his first wife, his brother Khusya and the latter's four children ate the food which Manjula prepared but which she did not eat herself. All seven got ill after the meal, and Tookya, one of Kashya's sons, died next day, it is alleged from the effects of the poison mixed with the food. The viscera of the deceased boy were sent by the Police to the chemical Analyser at Bombay. The latter's report went to show that no arsenic could be traced but that an examination of the viscera disclosed a slight trace of opium. In all about 25 witnesses were examined by Mr. G. V. Gupte, Assistant Public Prosecutor for the prosecution. There being no defence witnesses Mr. H. G. Lagu, pleader for Manjula argued the case on the points raised and showed the discrepancies in the evidence. The Jury then retired and brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty with which the learned Sessions Judge agreeing acquitted the accused.

AT HOME IN HONOUR OF GOVERNOR.

There was a large gathering including the elite of Poona and Kirkee Society, many ruling Princes, Chiefs and Sardars in the Agricultural Show grounds on Saturday evening on the occasion of the 'At-Home' given in honour of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson President of the Agricultural Show and its Executive Committee by Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed.

The guests assembled on the lawn to the north of the arena and were welcomed by the Members of the Executive Committee and Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed and spent a very pleasant afternoon. In a short speech welcoming His Excellency Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed thanked Mr. Hateh, and the Executive Committee for affording him the opportunity of entertaining the President, from whom the idea of that great Agricultural Show had originated. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson would always be remembered for his great effort to improve the lot of the Agriculturist in the Bombay Presidency and he felt sure that other parts of India would not be long in following the example set to them. By a happy coincidence they had the added pleasure of entertaining the Marquis of Linlithgow and the Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in replying on behalf of himself, the members of the Royal Commission and his host's many hundred guests said he wished to say how grateful they were for the excellent function and to express to the Khan Saheb their hearty thanks. He could not, Sir Leslie said, accept what his host had said about his being responsible for the whole of the show, as so many had contributed to its success. This was not the time for a long speech but he could not refrain from thanking the Khan Saheb for his hospitality.

BE FREE FROM COMMUNAL TROUBLES.

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO PESHAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

Replying to the address of the Peshawar Municipality, to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—Gentlemen I am most grateful to you for the welcome you have accorded to Lady Irwin and myself on our arrival in Peshawar. The name of Peshawar has for every one a glamour which few cities in India possess. It recalls so many incidents of romantic interest, so many names of soldiers and administrators who have helped to make its hitsory. The position, too, of Peshawar at the very gates of India stirs the imagination and adds to the picturesqueness of its bazaars. Here you may see the motley crowd of many races thronging its streets, the newly arrived caravans from Central Asia and the merchandise of Dokhara and Afghanistan. I can well realise the peculiar difficulties of your housing problem. Situated, as your city is, at the very mouth of the great trade route from India to Central Asia, its population must in the ordinary course of events be constantly on the increase. It is always a pleasure to me to meet a body of City Fathers and to have an opportunity of thanking them for the valuable service they render to their fellow-citizens.

FREEDOM FROM COMMUNAL TROUBLES.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to share your hope that your city will continue with the help of providence to enjoy the freedom it has hitherto possessed from those unfortunate dissensions which have recently marred the life of so many towns in India. It will be a great source of satisfaction to me and of legitimate pride to you if this Frontier town, in which I take so intimate an interest, emerges from this period of tension with a record unblemished by any unfortunate incident. We thank you once again for welcoming us so kindly and hope we may renew our visit to your city on some future occasion.—A. P.

WADIAJI FIRE TEMPLE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The anniversary day of Wadiaji's Fire Temple, one of the oldest fire-temples of the Parsis in Bombay was held on Monday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Shams-ul Ulma, Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.

There were music sons, recitations and short lectures from Messrs. J. R. Dastur, H. J Dadachanji, Dara N. Marshall, Miss Mani Chubb and Miss Gool Bhagat.

It was a pleasant programme which was gone through admirably and was much admired.

At the end of the programme prizes were distributed among the successful students of colleges, schools and madressas.

The Ratheshtar Mandal's activities in celebrating the anniversary day of the Temple are praise worthy, and it is hoped the anniversary days of the other three Atash-behrams of Bombay will be similarly celebrated by the Mandal.

AT THE WADIAJI FIRE TEMPLE.

As usual thousands of devout Parsis visited the Wadiaji Fire Temple at Princess Street, from early morning till late at night, and offered sandalwood to their sacred fire, heaps of sandalwood waiting to be consumed even after the continuous blaze of over 18 hours.

As usual the Tramway Company did roaring trade in packing up hundreds of Parsi passengers on their visit to and fro the Fire-temple.

CAUGHT REDHANDED.

BURGLAR'S DARING ATTEMPT.

A story of remarkable coolness and daring was disclosed in the Court of the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, when Ramchandra Anaji, who described himself as a hawker was put up by the Pydownie Police Station of a charge of burglary and theft. Inspector Barodia led the evidence. The accused who appears to be a goal-bird with 7 previous convictions, had got his discharge from goal only four days ago. On the 24th inst. it is alleged, he proceeded to the fifth floor of a building in DeSouza Street and gained entrance to a room by breaking open the glass panes. He then collected a number of brass ware into a bag but evidently being too lazy to shoulder the burden down five flights of stairs he went downstairs and engaged a coolie from the public road on the pretence that he was removing his furniture. The coolie being thus hoodwinked, went upstairs with the accused, who placed the burden on the coolie's shoulders. The ruse very nearly succeeded but unfortunately for the accused, as they passed the gound floor, they were challenged by the care-taker of the building. In the nick of time, the owner of the articles arrived on the scene and identified the property as his own. The accused was thereupon handed oer to the police. As the accused had several convictions, the last two being for two years apiece, His Worship committed the accused to the next Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following are the probables with their jockeys for Cambridgeshire:—Ptolemy Second (Sharpe): Oojah (Carsake): The Sirdar (H. Beasley: Highborn Second (Childs): Plack (Elliott): Embargo (Steve Donoghue): Prompt (Jellis): Asterus (R. Jones): Cosquillosa (Torterolo): Warcist (Gardner): Rose Hearty (P. Beasley): Naldera (Vrago): Brighter London (Perryman): Purple Shade (Fox): Simeons Fort (Marshall): Nykenham (D. Rorris): Doushka Dempsey): Bellamina (James): Sanderland (Dines): Delius Cardwell): Fanfare (Nolan): Voltas Pride (Robertson): Invermark (A. Burns). Marieroc (Skelton): Laine (Sirett): Rockpire (Pat Donoghue): Birchbroom (Alford): King of Clubs (Duckenfield): Gayshield (Serby): Mademoiselle (Berry): Bustle Up (Read): Tenacity (H. Leach): Cimiez (Vitard): The Polo (Esling): Caissot (Heston).

No jockeys have been selected for King Arthur Second, Insight Second, Melon, Blueberg, Battle Shaft, Gifted, Sun God Second and Clonlara. Cimiez and Doushka scratched.

BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire: six to one against Delius: 8 to one against Emuargo: 10 to 1 against Oojah (taken and offered): 18 to 1 against Bellamina (offered and 20 to 1 taken) 20 to 1 against Prompt (offered 25 to 1 and wanted): 33 to one against Purple Shade, Wykeram and Birchbroom (taken and offered): 33 to 1 against Melon (offered and 40 to 1 taken): 33 to 1 against Naldera (taken and offered).

LATER.

18 to 1 Bella Minna taken and offered), 20 to 1 Prompt (offered) 25 to 1 (taken), 22 to 1 Asterus (taken and offered), 25 to 1 Purple Shade (offered) 33 to 1 (taken), 40 to 1 Ptolemy Second and Melon (taken and offered). —Reuter's Special.

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Then take a
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Colds and Sore Throat are often the first sign of more dangerous diseases.
Take a Formamint tablet every hour; that is sure to cure your Sore Throat and so protect you and your family against more serious sickness like *Influenza, Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever, etc.*
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The Tonic you need

It quickly braces the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

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SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
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It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
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World's best tonic and vitaliser. It combines the ancient Indian recipes with the latest discoveries of modern science. It infuses new life and vitality to the weak and impotent. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, relaxation, feebleness and premature senility. Its stimulating power is so great that even an old man will feel the vigour of a youth. For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. No drug can equal it far less surpass it. Trial will convince you.

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Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwajya Rs. 10.
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aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
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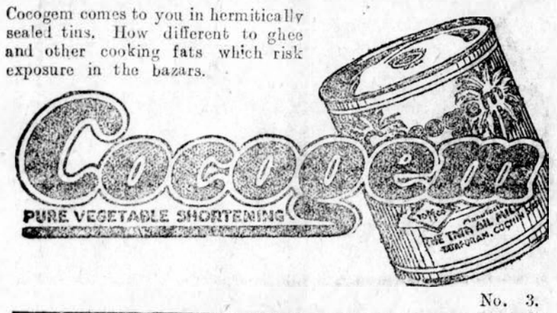
ACHES AND PAINS

What you eat has an important bearing on your health. How you cook your food is almost equally important.

Pure uncooked food to suit individual tastes is always available, but it is all too often deprived of its natural delicious flavours in the process of cooking. Ghee, which is so largely used as a cooking fat is frequently highly adulterated, besides being expensive. Moreover it imparts its own particular flavour to food, sometimes a rancid flavour at that. Cosogem, the pure product of the Cocoanut is the perfect cooking oil for all foods. It is tasteless and flavourless, hence it cooks without spoiling natural food flavours. Try a tin and see the difference it makes.

Cocogem comes to you in hermitically sealed tins. How different to ghee and other cooking fats which risk exposure in the bazars.



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An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola,

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22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
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P. B. 195, MADRAS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 23.

The trial of Fattemahomed Khadumiya, a porter at the Kalyan Station, and his wife, Jaitumbi, for the offence punishable under Section 366A, I.P.C commenced on Monday the 18th inst. in the Court of Mr. Sanjana, the Additional Session Judge of Thana, and was concluded the next day with the unanimous verdict of the jury in favour of the accused

The story of the prosecution was as follows:—The complainant, Hayatbey, a watchman in the G.I.P. Rly. Company, lived with his wife Sardarbi, in the Porters' chawl at Kalyan. Accused No. 1. Fattemahomed, wanted to marry Jaitumbi, the minor daughter of Sardarbi, by her former husband, but the negociations fell through as Sardarbi did not give her consent to the betrothal. It was alleged that on the 24th of May last, taking advantage of the absence of the complainant and his wife, who had both gone out for work, accused No. 2, entered the house and succeeded in persuading the girl, Jaitumbi, to accompany her to her house after giving her to understand that her parents were also there for a singing party and that they had called her there. The girl trusted the woman and they both left the house. On going to the house of the accused, she found out that her parents were not there, and she naturally desired to go back But, it was alleged, that accused No. 2 took her to the jungle near by, and left her there in the evening. One Maratha woman, Girja by name, took pity on her, and gave her food and shelter during the night. Next morning i.e., on the 25th October, while the girl was on her way to her house, she met a Madrasi woman, who was a friend of the accused and who took her to the house of the accused where she was kept overnight.

In the meanhile, the complainant and his wife, on coming to know that their daughter was kidnapped by the accused, lodged a complaint against them. The Sub-Inspector got the house of the accused searched, but the girl was not found. On the 26th October, at about 8 a.m. the girl was produced before the Police by one Sayad Mir, a neighbour of the accused. The girl was handed over to her parents to whom she complained that she was ravished by accused No. 1.

While the investigation was going on, the girl, who was the most material witness, died and thus the prosecution story was weakened.

The story told by some witnesses for the prosecution differed from that related by others and thus on the merits of the case the jury found the accused "not guilty." In accepting the verdict, the learned judge remarked that the case was not worth being committed to the Sessions for want of sufficient material.

Mr. D. J. Raje appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. R. V. Chitre.

AHMEDABAD COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

CONTINUED FALL IN PRICES.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

At the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh, the retiring Chairman, reviewed the progress of the cotton textile industry of Ahmedabad during the past year. He said the industry was going through most anxious times owing to continued fall in the prices of cotton piece-goods. He gave expression of thanks to those members of the Legislative Assembly who whole-heartedly supported the abolition of Excise Duty, and particularly Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai who ably represented them on the Assembly. He declared the abolition of Excise Duty had brought no relief to the industry owing to a steady decline of the cloth market. Price of standard cloth which stood at 1/5 per pound had steadily declined to 1|1|6.

Government's exchange policy having given unfair advantage to imported goods the position of their industry was seriously threatened. Small capital of some of their old mills had shown higher rate of dividend but which in no way represented the true state of their industry. He averred that Government in order to save Rs. 3 crores were maintaining an artificial ratio of 1/6 which was ruining the country's industries and impoverishing a vast agricultural population.

PRE-WAR RATIO.

He strongly advocated the restoration of the pre-war ratio of 1/4. Referring to Japanese competition, Mr. Parekh said if Government remained indifferent to unfair competition and failed to adopt specific measures, the Indian textile industry would soon be plunged into the mire of depression from which it would be impossible to extricate it at a later stage. He urged concerted action for further retrenchment and increase of efficiency for saving the industry. The report for the year was adopted and office-bearers of the ensuing year were elected.—A. P.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S WORK.

In his succinct but lucid report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the year 1925 the commissioner lays out certain facts which greatly support the Workmen's view of the working of the Act as well as that of those who assist them in promoting their economic well-being. One of the points raised by the Textile Enquiry Committee during my evidence before them was on my statement that some cases of Compensation were not, due to immoral and other causes of a similar nature, allowed to travel from their place of origin to the commissioner's destination; and the commissioner in the aforesaid report reiterates what he urged last year, namely, that under the present regulations nothing can be done by way of compulsion to employers who did not send returns for the law provides that such non-compliance is not criminal if it is not intentional and it has been found hard in practice to detect the criminality of the employers for it is very difficult as the commissioner maintains, to establish that the omission on the part of the employers was intentional as nothing further can be done to bring home to the employers the necessity of sending these returns. This clearly points at a grave weakness of the Act and Government ought to be guided by their Officer and repair the defect which jeopardises the rightful claims of some of the more unfortunate Workmen.

In paragraph 10 of his report the Commissioner again hints at the non-discovery of several cases except by his personal efforts as the employers though not deliberately attempting to keep the cases back, attached but little value to them. The Commissioner found great use in arriving at a correct conclusion. When careful investigations are made bad cases of even minors being employed in factories are detected as happened in the case of a factory in West Khandesh where the minor was below 12 years of age. The "Majoor Sandesh" of Ahmedabad frequently complains of forcible employment of minors in Textile Factories to which no due regard is paid by the managers or even the inspecting staff. Though poverty of parents forces them to lend to factories the services of the children yet law prohibits it and it is up to the employers and efficient organisation on the part of the Government to see that minors are not employed greatly imperilling their health and under-mining their constitution. But even this was detected by the Commissioner and not by others and the Commissioner cannot be an Argue.

Another defect that requires to be repaired is in connection with the employers' plea of inability to discharge Compensation. At present there is no provision in the Act by which in fit cases the employer could be called upon to deposit a certain sum of money with him when legal notice of hearing is served on him. If the order is not obeyed there should be power given to the Officer to attach the property of the defaulter through the supreme Government Official of the place for the recovery of the legal compensation.

Again under the present regulation in cases of temporary disablement the waiting period of 10 days is rather too long and it is desirable that this period should be curtailed to 1|2 amount in the interest of the illiterate workmen, who sometimes resort to measures for the extension of the period of disablement to a fortnight.

Lastly there are no reliable institutions for the investigation of compensation claim whom Government as well as the employees could recognise with authority under which circumstances the settlement of claims becomes rather too hard. It is therefore necessary that Government should invite the co-operation of recognised labour unions of which the injured party may be a member. In case the party does not belong to a Union any interested bureau might be invited to help Government in deciding upon the issue but it is prejudicial to the interests of the workmen to seek the whole hearted co-operation of such institutions as only look to their own interests without much caring for those of the workers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

MUSLIM LADIES IN CONFERENCE.

POONA, Oct. 25.

The strong desire of the Muslim ladies to lose no time in coming into line with the other communities, especially in education, was eloquently voiced at the Third Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference held to-day. Mrs Shuffii Tyabji, J.P., President of the conference in her address dealt with all the aspects of Muslim girls' education. On the question of primary education Mrs. Shuffi thought it was a pity that Muslim girls of Bombay had been left out from the scope of the Primary Education Act owing to objection from Muslims to the maximum age of eleven fixed by the Corporation. She could not understand the objection, while at the same time, there were in the existing Municipal schools purdah girls of the age of 14 and even 15. She entered a strong plea for the extension of compulsion to Muslim girls all over the presidency. With the spread of primary education, the demand for secondary education would increase and she was strongly of opinion that Muslim girls should be given secondary education right up to matriculation through the medium of Urdu. Wholesale condemnation of Pardah, she thought, would not bring about reform in the direction of its removal. The only proper propaganda against the system was an appeal to the intelligence of the community by informing them of its baneful results on the health and of its purely secular and customary sanction.

Resolutions were adopted demanding inter alia that age limit for compulsory education be fixed at eleven and that religious instruction be made compulsory in girls' schools whether Government, Municipal or Local Government.—A.P.

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